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What Newsprint Industry?

CONGRESSMEN BROWN of Ohio, Wolverton of New Jersey, Shafer of Michigan, Vursell of Illinois, Republicans; and Beckworth of Texas, Harless of Arizona and Sikes of Florida, Democrats; have been named to a U. S. congressional committee to investigate newsprint.

A fair question to ask of these gentlemen is "what newsprint industry are they going to investigate?"

There just isn't any newsprint industry, anymore, in the United States. It might be highly unorthodox for a U. S. congressional party to go across the line and investigate the newsprint industry in Canada—that's the closest one to Washington, D. C., for any practical purpose.

U. S. newsprint started its downward trend in 1925 and has been virtually non-existent for years. Congressmen, who are so concerned over the wailing of newspaper publishers, especially those who back them in elections, need only look to their own records to find the reason for the demise of the U. S. industry.

Back in 1908, John Norris, then business manager of some great daily newspapers, told another congressional investigating committee: "I have a theory that I can break these people." (He referred to U. S. newsprint manufacturers.)

Led by Mr. Norris, a press made powerful by achievements of paper-makers, wiped out the newsprint tariff in 1913. In 1915 publishers said \$40 a ton was too much for newsprint. Within five years they were paying \$130.

This is not meant as a belated defense of tariffs of a generation ago. But it is worth remembering that Congress has kept tariffs on other papers, excepting newsprint. Many American operators today will say if imports are essential to world peace and prosperity, why not import newsprint and make better grades in American mills, supporting higher wage scales.

Today mills in both Canada and the U. S. are turning to magazines, book publishers, rayon and plastics industries for their markets. These customers have shown real interest and cooperative spirit in protecting and perpetuating the forest resources of this continent and keeping U. S. and Canadian labor on a decent wage level.

Who Owns Alaska Timber?

Secretary of Commerce Krug and other government officials speaking before newspaper publishers and other eager audiences, have recently been painting enticing pictures for a pulp and paper industry in Alaska. Certainly, all they say about Alaska's timber and power resources and the suitability of native Indians for jobs of responsibility in a pulp and paper mill are 100% true. Some day there will be a paper industry in Alaska of real importance—it is as sure as the rising sun.

But that day can be speeded if Secretary Krug will take some action himself to dispose of aboriginal native Indian claims to the ownership of the best pulpwood timber in Alaska, claims which were fostered by his predecessor, Mr. Ickes, and which are still a menace to anyone who would dare to invest \$25,000,000 or more in a mill in Alaska.

Many months ago, Mr. Krug told this magazine that he wanted to speedily dispose of those claims in federal court, one way or the other. It is high time some such action were taken.

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Here's Our Own "On-the-Spot" Report on Celanese' NEW PACIFIC COAST SULFITE MILL



MAP SHOWING location of the new pulp mill announced by Celanese Corp. of America, to be built at Watson Island (Port Edward), eight miles southeast of Prince Rupert. Dotted area indicates location of timber area which will supply the mill.

Celanese Corp. of America plans to proceed at once with construction of the first unit of a dissolving sulfite pulp mill at Port Edwards, Watson Island, eight miles southeast of Prince Rupert, B. C.

The first unit of the mill will make 250 tons of pulp per day and it eventually may make 400 tons daily. Announcement of this project was made simultaneously by Harold Blancke, president of Celanese Corp., in New York, and Hon. E. T. Kenny, provincial minister of lands and forests in Victoria, B. C. The cost is estimated at \$15,000,000 for the first unit, but it is understood the company actually plans to spend a substantially larger amount in developing the property.

Extensive timber limits have been

acquired by the company tributary to the mill site and these will be operated on a sustained yield basis—the first major undertaking of its kind under proposed new British Columbia forest legislation.

It is not the first business-government joint timber plan in North America as erroneously reported in a release to the press. Simpson Logging Co., Shelton, Wash., operators of a board mill, lumber and plywood plants have a 100-year agreement with the U. S. Forest Service utilizing public and private timber and Rayonier Incorporated and the U. S. Forest Service are arranging a similar agreement.

Under the terms of new legislation which Mr. Kenney sought to introduce at the current session of the

British Columbia legislature, timber holders were enabled voluntarily to apply for "forest management licenses" which would entitle them to forest tenure at greatly reduced rentals provided they conformed with the forest service's plans for sustained yield operation. If they complied with the new law, timber rentals would be reduced from 21 cents an acre to a nominal one cent, and operators would also be exempt from fire protection tax of six cents an acre if they could demonstrate their ability to provide effective safeguards of their own. The law also specified that large companies would be compelled to employ qualified foresters to assist in the long term forest management program if they took out the special license.

Dissolving pulp will be produced at the Port Edward mill—highly purified cellulose that will be shipped to various Celanese Corporation plants in the United States for conversion into yarns and other products.

D. G. Stenstrom of Vancouver, B. C., has been appointed special consultant on the project. Tenders for construction of the mill and the various subsidiary jobs will be called for as soon as preliminary engineering has been completed. Mr. Stenstrom has had a wide experience in the industry on the Pacific coast. He was resident manager for Pacific Mills, Ltd., at Ocean Falls, B. C., for several years and also spent some time in Australia associated with newsprint manufacture there. On his return he engaged as a consultant for Powell River Co. and other British Columbia companies. During the war he was assistant administrator of newsprint in Montreal for Canada's Wartime Prices and Trade Board and last year was secretary of the western branch, Canadian Pulp and Paper Association.

Actual location of the new mill will be on Watson Island, which was the site of considerable activity during the war years. Docking facilities and warehouses were built there for the use of the U. S. Army in servicing Alaska military bases. Most of these installations are still available and they will be used by the new company, together with the spur lines of the Canadian National Railways already laid.

The company expects to have 1,000

permanent employees who will probably live in Prince Rupert. Mr. Stenstrom says it is not intended to build a company camp at Port Edward except for the temporary use of some of the construction workers. Employees will travel by rail or bus to and from Prince Rupert, where there is ample living accommodations since return of peace severely curtailed the industrial and military life of the northern British Columbia port.

During construction the company will be able to use the machine-shop facilities of the Prince Rupert Drydock, a subsidiary of the Canadian National Railways.

Decision to proceed with the project was a sequel to a visit made to the site last September by Mr. Blancke, accompanied by F. C. Underhill, A. L. Richards, R. T. Bowman, G. F. Schneider and Mr. Stenstrom. They looked over the land, checked with representatives of the British Columbia forest department and various engineers. But this preliminary inspection and investigation trip was a well kept secret and even when, a few months later, Port Edward Development Co. was formed, no hint was given as to the interests behind the enterprise.

Mr. Richards and Mr. Schneider are vice presidents of Celanese.

Port Edward Development Co., with Joseph Francis Dempsey and Clifford Manley Bodwen of New York, and Edward Creswell Mapson and James Grant Halpin, the latter two representing a Vancouver accounting firm, as directors, was modestly capitalized at \$100,000 according to incorporation papers filed at Victoria, B. C.

Port Edward Cellulose Co., Ltd., is the name of a newly organized operating company, a new subsidiary of Celanese.

Port Edward Development Co. was described as a "pilot company," to acquire rights and property for the parent company—the Celanese Corporation of America, which was organized in New York in 1924 and now has a capital structure of \$79,000,000 with assets, according to last annual report (1946) of \$192,000,000 within which is included working capital of approximately \$85,000,000. Celanese Corp. employs approximately 21,000 today, compared with 12,000 in 1939, and manufacturing plants are operated in eight states as well as in Mexico.

According to British Columbia government officials, the pulp cellulose to be produced at Port Edward will be used in the manufacture of yarns and fabrics for synthetic textiles as well as plastics

and chemicals. Mr. Kenney, provincial minister of lands and forests, confirmed the statement made by Mr. Blancke that the company's arrangement with regard to timber holdings will provide for sustained yield as well as a continuous flow of raw materials for industry.

The tract of land acquired by the company runs along the coastline just north of Prince Rupert and includes watershed areas of the Skeena and Nass rivers and Portland Canal.

"It is expected that the perpetual wood supply provided will be operated under a forest management license," said Mr. Kenney. "This new form of license is being provided by the legislature at its present session. If the legislation is enacted the license obtained will be the first under the new statute."

Timber Terms Criticized

The terms under which the government will offer the license to private timber holders have been criticized to some extent by members of the Canadian Society of Forest Engineers on the grounds that they do not offer sufficient inducement to private industry, but evidently they were satisfactory to Mr. Blancke and his associates, who conferred several times with Mr. Kenney's department before the negotiations were finalized.

Amplifying the announcement made to the legislature, Mr. Kenney stated: "The demand for cellulose of all grades has risen considerably to the point where the world supply is grossly inadequate to meet the rapidly increasing demands of the synthetic yarn and plastics industry as well as requirements for other purposes. The demand for the lower grades of cellulose pulp has been increasing rapidly with expanding markets for such things as newspaper, paper, wallboard, boxes, cartons, containers. However, there has been small likelihood of substantial increases in production from existing mills. Lack of coal and higher wood prices in Scandinavia have contributed to reduce the world production of highly purified cellulose."

"Production from the Port Edward mill should be available in about two years and it will be eagerly absorbed by a cellulose-hungry market."

Mr. Kenney added that the Port Edward pulp mill will be the only one in British Columbia enjoying full transportation facilities on tidal water with access to transcontinental railroad and highways, and that one engineer has described the site as being the best on the continent.

A pulp mill for Prince Rupert has been an old story in the industry for many years. From the standpoint of location Prince Rupert and its tributary territory have long been regarded as the logical center for pulp production.

Several years ago, Frank L. Buckley, Vancouver logger and promoter with wide experience during World War I in timber operations on the Queen Charlotte Islands, headed a company planning to establish a sulfite mill at Prince Rupert. It was partly backed by California and eastern Canadian capital. Plans for the mill building were prepared, but unfavorable conditions in the money market at that time led to indefinite suspension and the company eventually went out of business.

May Affect Milner Plan

Whether or not the Port Edward development affects the plans of the W. B. Milner interests of Vancouver for a pulp mill near Giscombe, east of Prince George, B. C., remains to be seen. The Milner group bought the Eagle Lake Sawmills more than a year ago and the plan was to build a sulfite pulp mill that would utilize slabs and other by-products of the Eagle Lake and many other small sawmills in that territory. Mr. Milner recently stated that much would depend on the forest legislation passed by the British Columbia house.

The Prince Rupert forest district stretches across the Coast Range and includes both coast and interior forest types. There are nearly 20,000,000 acres in the coast section, and the amount of virgin timber remaining and the volume per acre are much greater in the coastal section although the productive forest area there is reduced by the rugged nature of the country.

According to a survey made several years ago, and quoted by F. D. Mulholland in his classic "The Forest Resources of British Columbia," there are more than 30 billion board feet of timber standing in the so-called Prince Rupert district, an average volume per acre of 12,000 F.B.M., over the whole timbered area. Almost one-third of the merchantable timber is western hemlock and more than a quarter is spruce, both excellent spruce species. Within the Prince Rupert forest district are the Queen Charlotte Islands, for many years the source of a large proportion of the pulpwood supply for such big operations as Pacific Mills, Ltd., and Powell River Co.

The only other mills in British Columbia producing dissolving pulps

are those of B. C. Pulp & Paper Co. at Woodfibre, Howe Sound, and Port Alice, northern Vancouver Island.

Fifteen Acres for Mill

Mr. Stenstrom told PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY that the mill will eventually cover an area of 15 acres and that the main engineering project involved as a preliminary to actual construction is one of extensive rock removal. E. R. Barr, formerly with the lands and building department of Canada's War Assets Corp., will be in charge of the initial phases of the undertaking, and will become attached to the company's permanent staff.

"First unit of the mill will produce 250 tons per day of high grade sulfite pulp," said Mr. Stenstrom. "The logs will come from territory surrounding Prince Rupert on the coast, the lower Skeena, Terrace, Kitsumkalum Lake and eventually the Nass River. This territory has so far been logged only on a small scale. The fact that the area runs heavily to hemlock, spruce and balsam was a dominant factor in the company's choice of the mill site.

"To produce 250 tons of pulp a day, the mill will require 250,000 board feet of logs, the ratio being about 1000 feet (equivalent to 2 cords) to each ton. The product will be shipped by ship and rail to the Atlantic seaboard. Present intention is that the pulp will be used entirely by the parent company and will not be offered in the market."

This is the first large venture by Celanese Corp. into the field of pulp making. Originally the company started with cotton as its raw material but it is turning more and more to high grade wood-pulp. Celanese manufacture makes use of the cellulose acetate process as distinguished from the viscose process used in rayon production.

Celanese pulp manufacture requires a large quantity of water, but tests have shown that there is plenty of water available at Watson Island. The water for the mill will be pumped through a 40-inch pipeline from Prudhomme Lake, about eight miles away. The daily water requirements will be about 20,000,000 gallons for each 24 hours of operation. The only alteration to the lake level will be a slight raise required for the construction of an outlet for the pipeline. It would be impossible to raise the lake level very much without flooding the adjacent highway.

The company hopes to be able to get all the power needed from the Northern B. C. Power Company and negotiations to that end have already been started.

Large quantities of coal will be used for steam production necessary for cooking and drying the pulp, and it is expected that most of this will come from interior British Columbia points.

New Finance Director For Champion Paper & Fibre

Carroll L. Wilson, recently a consultant in Washington, D. C., has become director of finance for Champion Paper & Fibre Co., at Hamilton, O.

He is not the Carroll L. Wilson who is secretary of the atomic bomb commission, although some friends think they look a bit alike and both came from Rochester—Champion's Wilson from Rochester, Minn., and the other from Rochester, N. Y.

Container Corp. and Owens-Illinois Acquire 70-Ton Los Angeles Mill

Container Corp. of America and Owens-Illinois Glass Co. have jointly purchased the 70-ton-a-day California-Oregon Paper Mills of Los Angeles from the Oregon Pulp & Paper Co.—Columbia River Paper Mills of Portland Ore., except for the parchment equipment which will be moved to the Columbia River Paper Mills operations at Vancouver, Wash.

No official announcement had yet been made as this issue went to press but it was reliably learned that one was to be forthcoming from the central offices of two big Midwestern companies.

It had been well known in the Pacific Coast industry that those two companies and other important paperboard and packaging paper users have been actively seeking several paper-making plants and equipment as well as converting equipment on the west coast in an effort to meet the record-breaking demands of their customers.

Incidentally, most recent figures indicate a tremendous upsurge of demand on the Pacific Coast itself for board and packaging papers, with development of frozen foods and fish industries in that area and movement of General Foods, drug firms and other users of packaging to California. Latest statistics showed only about half of the paperboard used on the west coast being made there. For example, despite the large number of board plants already in existence, a much greater Pacific Coast paper use is forecast by industry leaders.

Container Corp. of America started expansion on the Pacific Coast last year with the purchase of California Container and Western Container box plants in Emeryville, Calif., and Seattle, respectively.

In December it acquired Standard Carton Co., of Tacoma, Wash., on lease from Joseph O'Reilly. Mr. O'Reilly, as previously reported in these columns, has become actively interested in the new 40-ton-per-day Bellingham Paper Products Co., of Bellingham, Wash., as manager and director. He is associated in its ownership with officers of Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Co.

Additions and improvements have been made at Standard Carton in Tacoma, bringing its capacity at

latest report to 64 tons a day of lined chipboard and folding boxboard.

Thus, Container Corp. of America has added two primary paper and paperboard producing mills in Tacoma and Los Angeles to its already formidable string of primary-producing properties.

Container Corp. of America has a pulp mill at Fernandina, Fla., where paperboard making equipment is being added. It has a 550-tons-per-day coated board and specialty mill in Philadelphia; two mills in Chicago—one for coated board and one for board and container liner—totalling 350 tons per day, and other primary mills in Circleville, O.; Wabash, Ind.; Carthage, Ind., and Wilmington, Del. It owns and operates 18 box plants in strategic locations in all parts of the U. S.

Its acquisition of products of California-Oregon Paper Mills and Standard Carton Co. mark its first entry in primary paper production on the Pacific Coast and will substantially augment its present production and supply of about 1,500 tons per day of paper and board.

Walter P. Paepke is chairman and chief executive of Container Corp., with head offices in the Conway Bldg., 111 West Washington St., Chicago. W. M. Dixon is president, and Ira Keller, one of the vice presidents in Chicago, is in charge of Pacific Coast operations. William Hooker, is general manager of Pacific Coast operations, with headquarters at Emeryville, Calif.

California-Oregon Paper Mills, whose products will be shared by Container Corp. of America and Owens-Illinois, has two Harper machines of 80-inch trim, and one Fourdrinier of 108-inch trim. White and colored tissues, wrappings, waxing papers and other sulfite and sulfate products are made.

The 106-inch trim vegetable parchment machine and its complementary printing machines comprise the equipment being moved to Columbia River Paper Mills.

Owens-Illinois Has Option On Indiana Paper Mill

Owens-Illinois Glass Co. had obtained option in March for possible purchase of American Coating Mills, Inc., Elkhart, Ind. This mill has capacity for 100 tons daily of coated boxboard, folding box and laminated board. R. L. Snideman is president and general manager.

Swedish Timber Reported Overcut; One Pulp Mill Closes, Others May Follow

A newspaper from Sweden reports the closing of the Ohrvikens sulfite mill at Burea, near Skelleftea, belonging to the important Fors company, owing to lack of wood. Closing of other mills was predicted.

The article quotes Governor Lindberg in Umea as saying that cutting has been exceeding growth by 30% throughout Norrland, the great Northern province where the greatest amount of Swedish timber is located. He said there will be a pulp-wood shortage for 40 years.

Lack of fuel for homes and industries and high prices of imported coal (when available at all) have caused heavy cutting of wood in Sweden. However, these statements by the Governor may be taken with some reservations. The executives of the Ohrvikens mill said the price policy of the Swedish government, which does not permit Swedish mills to take full advantage of high world pulp prices, is to blame for the shutdown. There is not any very clear explanation for this price policy, the critics themselves calling it a "mysterious" policy.

From other sources, PULP & PAPER



WILLIAM RACE, former Treasurer and Secretary of Sutherland Paper Co., Kalamazoo, Mich., has been elevated to the Presidency of that firm. L. W. Sutherland continues as Chairman.

Wm. Neff, Jr., has been elected Vice Pres. (Sales) and A. L. Sherwood, Tech. Director, is now Vice Pres. in charge of Engineering. G. E. Graham is Vice Pres. in charge of Production.

INDUSTRY has learned that the Swedish Forest Service have "asked" for a 40% reduction in the timber cutting in Norrland. Any "request" by the Swedish Forest Service, under the stringent laws of that country, is usually an "order."

Governor Lindberg was further quoted in the article as saying the necessity of drastically curtailing the timber cut will greatly reduce the available Swedish pulp for export, since a large proportion of the Norrland timber especially goes into the pulp mills which produce for export.

More than 240 employees, one-fourth of them over 50 years of age, were thrown out of work in the Ohrvikens mill. The paper indicated the closing was permanent and interpreted sentiment in the town as eager for a new and different industry. The governor is charged with chairmanship of a committee to secure new employment.

Also quoted in the article is Superintendent Birger Everitt, who formerly was connected with the Pacific Coast pulp and paper industry. He was employed at Vancouver, Wash., and Anacortes, Wash., mills. Mr. Everitt said:

"If we were only permitted to accept the prices our foreign customers are more than willing to pay for our pulp, there would not need to be any talk of shutting down of mills. As long as the government is holding onto its mysterious price policy, there is nothing else to do."

The Governor said it takes longer to grow trees in Norrland than elsewhere in Sweden and he said Norrland was hit hardest because it has the largest stands of virgin timber.

What U. S. Experts Say

Inquiries PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY made in the United States among a considerable number of well-informed executives in pulp producing and marketing indicates that probably no one can forecast the probabilities in world pulp supply for more than two or three years in advance. For at least that long, there is likely to be a continued tight supply for American paper mills.

Some other reasons why Swedish pulp exports to the United States are not expected to go much over 500,000 or 600,000 tons a year—half



C. J. "MIKE" McMAHON, who was "stood up" here just outside the coffee shop of the Manchester Hotel in Middletown, O., for this picture, told PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY that he has been traveling to mills for 26 years. Mike is Midwest representative for Appleton Woolen Mills and in early years sold pulp to mills on the Pacific Coast. His wife, Mary McMahon, is just about as "famous" in the industry as husband. They live on North Front Street in Appleton, Wis.

what they totaled in pre-war peak years—are as follows:

The Swedish corrugated container campaign in Europe under Goesta Hall, who had headquarters in Paris, just had got underway before the war and there is expected to be a big demand in Europe for Swedish kraft for containers and pulp for all kinds of paper. There is a big demand in Europe for Swedish dissolving pulps.

A large portion of Swedish pulp imports in U. S. before the war was kraft pulp. Many American mills have gone into kraft production.

Sweden's paper usage has doubled in recent years. Sweden is making more paper and rayon.

The Swedish government has refused to license any additional pulp production in Sweden.

George Witham of Orr Travels Far and Wide

George Witham, Southern representative of Orr Felt & Blanket Co., has only been able to be home in Mobile, Ala., a few days in the last couple of months, but after covering his territory and attending New York Paper Week, he found a business trip to Puerto Rico very pleasant because he got to see the New York baseball Yankees in training.

INDUSTRY'S FUTURE POLICIES OUTLINED AT WALDORF MEETINGS

Now--a full month after Paper Week-- some of the problems discussed searchingly at that tremendous industry conclave in New York in important meetings in the Waldorf-Astoria are still acute.

Where to get pulp of any quality at any price is still a grave problem to paper mills of the East and the West. And for a long time ahead--as far as anyone can foresee-- the trend toward integration of the paper industry from the woods right through to conversion is expected

to continue. Mills able to integrate operations had a measure of control over prices to customers and they, almost alone, could look with equanimity to the years ahead.

Labor-management relations, likewise, was a most important subject in the discussions among members of the American Paper & Pulp Association and a leading executive of one of the biggest companies said: "What happens to food prices in general in the next 30 or 40 days will determine whether we have labor

stability in all industries or whether many unions will say, 'why not strike if we can't eat.'" His "deadline" is now virtually reached. Most heartening news at the Waldorf-Astoria was that the American Federation of Labor unions in the paper and pulp mills were planning to consolidate or unite in some effective fashion and that a trend was continuing towards broader dealings with paper industry unions, but not to the point of industry-wide negotiations on a national scale which is opposed strongly in Congress.

High labor costs were discouraging many top mill executives in the New York meetings--especially the 85 cent minimum in the Southeastern states, now next highest to Pacific Coast rates--but there was a silver lining. One president of a big company said if engineering technique can sufficiently speed up machines, the blow of higher labor costs can be softened.

At one of the Waldorf-Astoria meetings the president of a Midwest operation rose to say the time has come when every company--not just a majority of them--must join in a cooperative effort to insure each other's future wood supply. It's a mistake for a company to work "lone wolf" style, he said, because if everyone isn't pitching in, and together, the mills in one state will start raiding another state for wood and mills in the North will start invading the South.

There was considerable talk about more competitors in the South for wood.

But never before has a cooperative campaign to promote farmer's wood and small wood operations for profit been more intelligently and enthusiastically discussed and planned by this industry during its annual New York get-together.

APPA Future Policies

The American Paper & Pulp Association policy on these matters were summed up by Reuben B. Robertson, Sr., of Canton, N. C., who started his second term as APPA president despite demands on his time from his own company, Champion Paper & Fibre, now in the throes of shifting some of its major operations closer to wood sources.

At the annual APPA dinner in the Waldorf's Grand Ballroom, attended

OUR COVER PICTURE GALLERY--INDUSTRY'S "TOP EXECUTIVE"

On our cover this month are members of the top "executive" of the pulp and paper industry of the United States.

With them is an official representative of the Canadian industry who declared that the U. S. and Canadian mills comprise "one industry" in virtually the only "capitalistic democratic countries" in the world. An official representative of the U. S. Government, whose theme was industry-government cooperation, is in the picture, too. Others include most of the directors of the American Paper & Pulp Association.

It is an interesting and important picture gallery because these are men who will have great personal influence, or who represent forces that will have such influence, on the future prosperity of the North American pulp and paper industry.

These pictures were taken by PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY's own photographer, at the big annual climactic dinner of the American Paper & Pulp Association in the regally plush ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria hotel on New York's Park Avenue. A report on the speeches made at this dinner is published on these pages. Some important statements concerning the industry's future policies were made.

The gentlemen in the gallery of pictures on the cover were all seated on a stage-like dais at the dinner. They came in to their places with rapid, precise military gait after the 1,000 other guests were seated--it was an impressive moment.

From top to bottom, left to right successively in each row, those shown on our cover are:

A. E. Cadman, official representative of the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association.
R. B. Wolf, retired manager of Pulp Division, Weyerhaeuser Timber Co. (who retired as APPA director and was succeeded by Frederic Coburn, president of Brown Co.).

Dwight L. Stocker, president of Michigan Paper Co. of Plainwell and former president of the Association of Pulp Consumers.

C. E. Carpenter, vice president in charge of production, Ohio Boxboard Co.

E. W. Tinker, executive secretary, American Paper & Pulp Association.

D. S. Leslie, first vice president, Hammermill Paper Co.

R. A. McDonald, executive vice president, Crown Zellerbach Corp.

James L. Madden, president, Hollingsworth & Whitney Co.

Cola G. Parker, president, Kimberly-Clark Corp., and first vice president, APPA.

Dr. Theodore Yntema, research director for CED.

Reuben B. Robertson, president, Champion Paper & Fibre Co., who was re-elected president of APPA.

David L. Luke, Jr., president, West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co.

D. K. Brown, president, Neenah Paper Co., and former APPA president.

George R. Wallace, president, Fitchburg Paper Co., and former president, Association of Pulp Consumers.

H. B. McCoy, assistant to Secretary of Commerce Harriman.

George W. Sisson, Jr., president, Racquette River Paper Co., "dean of the paper industry."

P. H. Glatfelter, president, P. H. Glatfelter Co.

G. W. E. Nicholson, vice president in charge of manufacturing, Union Bag & Paper Corp., and 1946-47 president of TAPPI.

E. F. Miles, Crocker-McElwain Co., new president of the Salesmen's Association of the Paper Industry.

(Presidents Ferguson of St. Regis, Hinman of International and Chisholm of Oxford are APPA directors who were not on the dais.)



PARTICIPANTS in New York TAPPI convention (photos by PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY).

At left: P. P. GOODING, Strathmore Paper Co., chairman of Committee on Papermaking Materials. Extreme right: J. W. HEMPHILL, Johns-Manville Sales Co., who presided at Engineering session and also at special meeting which made plans for Fall TAPPI Engineering convention in Philadelphia.

Between Mr. Gooding and Mr. Hemphill—above (left to right): THOMAS W. TOOVEY, co-author of Penn Salt's Studies in Pulp Chlorination and formerly of British Columbia Pulp & Paper Co.; E. M. LEAVITT, North Carolina Pulp & Paper Co., participant in Instrumenta-

tion session; T. A. PASCOE, Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Co., chairman of the Statistics Committee which presented two outstanding papers on quality control, among others; WARD HARRISON, Asst. Gen. Mgr., Ecusta Paper Corp., who headed Pulp Purification for TAPPI, and T. H. INGALLS, Wausau Paper Mills, in Instrumentation Panel.

Lower group (l. to r.): GEORGE H. MCGREGOR, M & O Paper Co., chairman of Acid Pulping and probable chairman of the proposed Fall Sulfite Meeting in Minneapolis; JOHN F. CAMPBELL, Flintkote Co., co-chairman of Mechanical Pulp-Structural Materials session; CARL G. MUENCH, Vice President of Celotex Corp., who spoke on "The Insulating Board Industry"; and Thomas Gerace, St. Regis Paper Co., Detroit, N. Y., who spoke on acid making.

Pulp Predictions, Wood Program Highlight N. Y. Meeting

by more than 1,000 executives and associates, Mr. Robertson, flanked by Cola Parker, his first vice president, and his executive committee-men (see cover picture), said this about labor:

"Despite what management has suffered, we don't want punitive legislation . . . Many labor excesses stem from a government policy of appeasement . . . we can expect labor legislation"—but he pleaded energetically for wise and far-sighted handling of labor matters. Happily for this industry—probably more than any other in North America—many company presidents and vice presidents are men who worked up from the mills and lowest rungs in the employment ladder. They can talk about, and sympathize with honest labor objectives. Many recent reports over the nation of peaceful paper industry labor settlements is best evidence of this fact.

Regarding foreign trade, Mr. Robertson said: "Our industry is a world industry—we cannot isolate ourselves from world requirements and demands."

Regarding financial outlook—"A seller's market involves dangers . . . over-expansion . . . high costs have a most painful stability."

One very high placed industry man told PULP & PAPER that a buyers market could be expected in a year but the bulk of opinion at the Waldorf meetings seemed quite confident. Only in one field was there much said about the possibility of over-expansion—coated

book papers—but that talk was by presently well-situated manufacturers of coated papers and so might be taken with a grain of salt.

The kraft industry was least worried as it was pointed out the increases in this field are still only a small percentage of the total—will be under 16% of total tonnage even after expansion is completed in next two years. Good labor relations, lack of big paper inventories in sales houses, increasing uses of paper, the seeming unlikelihood that Scandinavian pulp imports may ever again hit a million tons a year—all these were reasons given to PULP & PAPER by some of the industry's leaders for a feeling of confidence.

Mr. Robertson said of timber—"The days of cheap pulpwood will never return again . . . Southern mills once expected \$4 a cord for years to come . . . there has been much overcutting of forests here and abroad for war needs . . . no new mill should be established without assurance of adequate and continuing supply."

And he appealed to equipment manufacturers and mill engineers—"Our wood committee says that all wood users should apply the same engineering skill and care to that field as they do in the development of paper machines."

Of government, he predicted and

recommended "advisory" but not "mandatory" action, yet he held that "enterprise cannot be so free as to escape social responsibility . . . we must think of the nation's and the public needs." He praised the work of 260 members of active committees of the APPA

"One Industry"

At this luncheon, a sentimental moment was injected when A. E. Cadman, representing President Robert M. Fowler of the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, said this was probably the last time he would speak before the APPA. As we reported last month, Mr. Cadman has retired, after 25 years as general manager of APPA.

Mr. Cadman said U. S. and Canadian mills comprise "one pulp and paper industry" in practically the only countries left in the world today which operate on the "capitalistic democratic system." He said Canada will ship twice as much pulp to the U. S. in 1947 as in 1939 and more than last year—"but don't rush for it, gentlemen, please . . ."

He announced as another step in bringing U. S. and Canada's industries together, the election this year of Ralph Hayward of Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Co. of Michigan, John Stevens, Jr., of Marathon Corp., of Wisconsin, who now has



AT AMERICAN PAPER & PULP ASSOCIATION'S pulpwood meeting in the Waldorf Astoria (left to right): Curtis Hutchins of Maine, who headed WPB Pulpwood drive during war; Colonel Greeley, of American Forest Products Industries, Inc., and H. E. Brinkerhoff, chairman of American Pulpwood Association. See story on these pages for report on this important meeting.

Canadian companies and pulp mills in Ontario, to the Canadian association's executive board.

Unpleasant Touch

There was one unpleasant touch at the APPA affair, perhaps not an intentional one. Secretary of Commerce Harriman was unable to appear as a guest speaker because he was appearing before Congress, defending his proposed budget. In his place, assistant J. B. McCoy sat on the dais and in a brief speech declared that "nothing much can be accomplished" by the Department

of Commerce in cooperation with the Paper Industry's Department of Commerce Advisory Council, now in existence for over two years, if the budget were trimmed. To some in the audience, Mr. McCoy's remark seemed unjustified and he gave no very tangible reasons for his depression.

He said the department and industry council were making a survey of world pulp and paper resources, presumably with a view toward some kind of world economic "planning" and perhaps even some control or direction of distri-

bution of world pulp and paper. In the past few years the Department of Commerce has published and sent to the industry a great amount of statistical data from many countries. No doubt there has been some expense to the statistical work. But virtually everyone in the audience knew that the industry men going to Washington in an effort to cooperate with the Department were paying their own bills and sacrificing much of their valuable time.

Mr. Robertson introduced George W. Sisson, Jr., president of Racquette River Paper Co., of Potsdam, N. Y., as "dean of the paper industry." Mr. Sisson, 85, was attending his 47th convention.

Theodore O. Yntema, Chicago University economist and research director for the civilian Committee for Economic Development, predicted "twice as much" of goods and services in 35-40 years if we can avoid war or Communism. Mr. Yntema spoke pretty much in generalities but he contended the CED—better than the government or universities or separate managements—was best able to "find out what can be done" to prevent the "chain reactions" of "booms" and "busts." He said one-third of CED's \$65,000 budget would be spent for this research. He mentioned the considerable group of paper industry executives who were giving time to CED activities.

In a sense, because no one has to "sell" paper today, the APPA gathering was something of a holiday, a get-together of old friends and associates after strenuous war

From PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY's cameraman's gallery of candid and action pictures at TAPPI's New York convention:

Left: A. E. BACHMANN, Vice Pres. and Supt., Mississquoi Corp., Shelton Springs, Vermont, co-chairman of Papermaking session. At right: GEORGE L. CLARK, participant in Instrumentation session, who joined Kimberly-Clark Corp. last year for an important post in that company's new sulfate mill in Ontario. He came from the Southern pulp industry.

Between them, above (left to right): G. BASIL BROWN, Johns-Manville Laboratory, who led round table discussion on freeness in Insulating Board Industry; O. E. S. HEDBRING, United Paperboard Co., co-chairman of Papermaking; MISS R. M. K. COBB, Lowe Paper Co., Ridgefield

Park, N. J., co-chairman of Coating and Non-Fibrous Materials Testing; ROLAND WILBUR, formerly of Crossett Industries in Arkansas and now with the new Robt. Gair subsidiary, Southern Paperboard Corp., building a mill at Savannah, who discussed chart records; and A. H. CROUP, Hammermill Paper Co., chairman of Optical Properties Committee.

Below (l. to r.): OLIVER S. SPROUT, Jr., Penn Salt Mfg. Co., co-author of paper on chlorination; P. H. WEHMER, Electrical Testing Laboratories, co-chairman on Papermaking Materials and Chemical Methods; R. M. BROWN, Stadler-Hurter & Co., Montreal, who gave paper on instrumentation, and R. M. DRUMMOND, International Paper Co., chairman of Mechanical Pulping Committee.



years. A number of leaders of both TAPPI and the APPA were absent, owing to illness and probably to a let-down after strenuous war years.

Oliver Porter's Prediction

One of the important "Paper Week" statements is that made for the U. S. Pulp Producers Association—this year it was (and is) mighty important.

There probably will be some increase in total imports of wood pulp into the U. S., this year compared with the past calendar year, Oliver M. Porter, executive director of the Pulp Producers Association, declared.

Mr. Porter pointed to total imports of foreign pulp into this country during 1946 of 1,794,562 short tons, comprising 1,234,218 tons from Canada, 445,124 tons from Sweden, and 115,220 tons from Finland.

He estimated 1947 total importations at 2,140,000 tons—from Canada, 1,300,000 tons; Sweden, 650,000 tons; Finland, 165,000 tons, and Norway, 25,000 tons. This would mean an increase this year over last year of 345,438 tons, or 19.2%. "It is expected that the volume of imports of wood pulp from Canada in 1947 will at least maintain the levels attained during the war years," he said.

"As far as oversea pulp is concerned, it must be recognized that all of the northern European countries have made numerous bilateral trade agreements in which wood pulp is an important factor; also that most of the world markets will require increasing amounts of pulp to meet their economic recovery requirements. Since there is little prospect of substantially increased pulp production in Sweden, Finland and Norway, and since all of these northern European pulp exporting countries are increasing their domestic consumption of pulp, they will continue to be faced with the necessity of 'dividing up shortages,' as far as their 1947 exports are concerned. Under the circumstances, I think that this country cannot count on receiving more than 840,000 tons of pulp from Europe in 1947, as compared with 560,344 tons received in 1946—perhaps not even that much."

Wood Meetings At Waldorf

As usual, the meetings of the APPA on pulpwood and of industry participants in the nationwide educational organization, the American Forest Products Industries, Inc., were "open." There were indications the pulp and paper industry would contribute around \$200,000 annually



TAPPI COMMITTEE MEETINGS went on throughout the convention in the Grand Ballroom, Hotel Commodore. Mechanical pulping and Acid Pulping groups are in session at tables.

At upper right, President Nicholson of TAPPI is shown as he formally presented flags to new Chicago Section represented by T. D. Long of Container Corp. of America (above), and to the Ohio Section (an older section, but one which had never received its presentation) represented by E. N. Yost of Sorq Paper Co., Middletown, O.

to the work of the AFPI, in which all other forest industries are also welcome. Sydney Ferguson, president of The Mead Corp., presided at the AFPI meeting at the Waldorf, and other industry trustees for this association are Clark Everest, president of Marathon Corp., Walter J. Damtoft, secretary of Champion Paper & Fibre Co., W. J. Bailey, of West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co., and William D. Welsh, executive assistant of Crown Zellerbach Corp.

It was stressed at this meeting that the association although located in Washington, D. C., will steer clear of politics and only develop educational material for farmers and schools and work in the background, supporting and encouraging local groups in different states, preparing material these groups can use.

One leader said the nation's "wood problem" was in actuality the four million small wood lot owners east of the Rockies. They are the source of future raw material for the industry yet the small owners take poorest care of their resources. An educational drive to help the small landowner economically conduct this business was determined upon. The pulp and paper industry—for this reason—has most to gain of all industries from the AFPI work, it was said.

Alabama was cited as a state where a large number of forest groups are united and getting effective

help from the AFPI. The well known "Trees for Tomorrow" group in Wisconsin headed by Folke Becker, president of Rhinelander Paper Co., was mentioned as outstanding, and AFPI spokesmen offered assistance.

A full day of meetings was held at the Waldorf by the American Pulpwood Association. Reports on the forest situation in all sections of the country were given. Those who journeyed farthest to give these reports to the company heads and executives of the industry were Ed Stamm, of Portland, Ore., logging manager for Crown Zellerbach Corp., and H. J. Malsberger, of Atlanta, forester for the Southern Pulpwood Conservation Association. Curtis Hutchins of Maine—WPB pulpwood division director during the war—and H. E. Brinkerhoff, chairman of the American Pulpwood Association, presided.

Progress in Sustained Wood Supply

Col. W. B. Greeley, director of the AFPI, Inc., said "for the first time in six or seven national appraisals in the past half century, there is real progress being shown because of the commercial urge to grow trees." He referred to the current Forest Service and American Forestry Association appraisals which he said "were in agreement that progress is being made."

Col. Greeley said over 40% of

industrial timber holdings reflect good management, they being in hands largely of large owners including pulp and paper companies. But four million small wood lot owners—57% of the total—and who mean most to the pulp and paper industry—are making an unsatisfactory showing. The AFPI said developing an “informed intelligence” among these small owners is the answer.

“We could double our timber crop if small landowners put into effect good forestry practice now generally existing in large operations,” he said.

Mr. Stamm noted that labor costs in the woods on the Pacific Coast were twice as high as anywhere else on the continent or in the world and this makes it difficult to do an economical job of cleaner logging. The biggest mechanical problem in this new “salvage logging” drive in the Far West, he said, was the loading of two or three bundles of logs into trucks quickly enough so that long trips to waterside could be made—at least one trip a day. The “sinkers” in the small wood loads put into the river was another problem not licked yet, he said. He cited hydraulic log barking and whole log chipping which are able to save 20% of the wood in the Far West. He said that Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., pulp mill operators and the biggest lumber operators on the Coast, have practically eliminated every wood refuse burner they had in their work to make use of waste wood in many different ways.

He spoke of a seed planting “cane” which works by gravity, deposits seed when poked into the ground, but he said the chemists will have to settle the question of whether capsules with seed nutrient and seed enclosed, or planting from airplanes, or other methods of planting will turn out to be most effective and practical.

Mr. Malsberger, for the South, said that “the wise use of forest resource is obviously one of the major factors affecting the continuity of our business.” He outlined how the Southern pulp and paper industry swung into action under the aegis of the Southern Pulpwood Conservation Association.

“It is time,” he said, “to stress the positive values of keeping forest lands constantly productive. It has been conservatively estimated that our stand of timber could be doubled with adequate fire protection and the application of minimum cutting standards.” He stated that not

Even for New York, Paper Week Is Big!

Hotel men in New York told PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY that the annual “Paper Week” of February is the biggest convention gathering held in that greatest of all cities except occasional years when the American Legion gathers there. This year APPA, TAPPI and other paper groups smashed all previous attendance records, with a grand total of 3,000 in attendance.

Every year at the Waldorf, APPA holds the biggest meeting in that hotel except only for the American newspaper publishers. TAPPI, at the Commodore as usual, neared the 1,500 mark, about 200 over last year.

enough land owners were aware of the attractive financial returns to be secured through intensive management, because only a relatively small acreage has been thus treated. He also stressed the fact that competition for forest products among all wood-using industries is far more keen than 15 years ago. Mr. Malsberger summarized the opportunities of the industry in forestry with three points: 1. stabilization of forest ownership; 2. provision of constant market for pulpwood at fair stumpage prices; and 3. treating timber as a crop to provide successive and continuous raw material.

Pulp Consumers

At the annual meeting of the Association of Pulp Consumers, the president, Maxwell D. Bardeen, president of Lee Paper Co., Vicksburg, Michigan, reported how the group has made “strenuous efforts to promote help for Finland, both financial and in the form of loans, and with respect to coal and materials, with considerable success.” He stated that the Finns are optimistic, believing that this year will see average production at 60 per cent, and at 100 per cent by 1948. Last year production was only 48 per cent of normal. “At what price their product will be available, only time will tell,” Mr. Bardeen said.

Norway is making slow progress, said he, and Sweden “even assuming the internal price dispute is settled, and that the fuel and chemical situations are relieved, will have her wood pulp production restricted for some years to come by overcutting which has forced government limitation.” He saw a brighter domestic picture “with pulp wood receipts showing improvement in most areas and some new production available.” “By and large,” he said, “U. S. and

Canadian producers have done a wonderful job. Consumers owe them a deep debt of gratitude.” Summing up, he said: “The realization of a full supply and a free market in wood pulp appears many months away. The possibility of relief from a diminution in demand is not a happy solution, though we may have to face it.”

Among the chiefs elected during the week at the Waldorf sessions were:

Elmer H. Jennings, vice president and sales manager, Thilmay Pulp & Paper Co. (chairman, Glassine and Greaseproof Manufacturers Association); A. W. Stompe, Marathon Paper Company (president, Paper Napkin Association); E. E. Grant, president Crystal Tissue Company, (president, Tissue Association); M. D. Bardeen, president, Lee Paper Company (president, Writing Paper Manufacturers Association); Karl R. Zimmer, Zimmer Paper Products (president, Waxed Paper Institute); Kendall Wyman, Champion Paper & Fibre Company (chairman, Bristol Board Group); E. F. Miles, Crocker-McElwain Company (president, Salesmen's Association); R. O. Warner, Minnesota and Ontario Paper Co. (president, Groundwood Paper Manufacturers' Association); Harold O. Nichols, manager of Eastern division of Crown Zellerbach Corp. (general chairman, Sulphite Paper Manufacturers Association); and William B. Snow, Middlesex Products Corp. (president, Coated and Processed Paper Association).

E. W. Tinker, executive manager of AP&PA, was not content merely to observe a masterly organization of the convention, but delivered one of the important addresses under the title of “Limitations on Growth of the Paper Industry.” Although considering as primarily important a consideration of future markets, Mr. Tinker stressed wood supply as the limiting factor in expansion, not merely in the U. S., but in foreign countries—with Russia the usual question mark.

George E. Dyke, president of Robert Gair, was reelected president of the National Stream Improvement Council at its annual meeting at the Waldorf.

John W. Crosson, Mead Sales Corp., threw an important thought at the convention when he told it that “paper can successfully hold its new gains and applications, attained during the war, only if mill chemists and mill engineers develop a sales point of view.”



An exclusive picture by our own photographer of the climactic event at TAPPI's National Convention in New York, the awarding of the 1947 Gold Medal to Peter J. Massey, pioneer of high speed on-the-machine coating of paper and now general manager of Bryant Division of St. Regis Paper Co.

Left to right: GUNNAR NICHOLSON, Vice Pres. in charge of Manuf., Union Bag & Paper Corp., who ended his term as TAPPI president; LYMAN BEEMAN, Vice President of St. Regis, who made the medal award; Mr. MASSEY; WORTHEN E. BROWN, Gen. Supt., Pejepscot Paper Co., Brunswick, Maine; and R. G. MACDONALD, veteran Secretary-Treasurer of TAPPI.

Four Fall TAPPI Sessions Planned—Engineers, Kraft, Sulfite and Research

TAPPI's national convention in late February, was held, as usual, at New York's Hotel Commodore, and things were really jumping on 42nd Street—a registration of 1500 broke all records, but this was only a climax to a record-breaking year in which TAPPI broke records also in memberships and activities. There were 582 new members elected in 1946, according to Secretary R. G. Macdonald whose operation of the annual convention was complimented by many executives during Paper Week. Of course, there are always a few "kicks" but PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY's editors who covered the sessions found these were mainly concerned with minor details, minor slip-ups in arrangements, but were far outweighed by the praise for the TAPPI secretariat.

And the plan for this year is even more ambitious than last. So successful has been the dividing up of the Annual Fall meeting that it has been proposed to hold four this year instead of three, as in 1946. In 1947 there will be:

(1) The second annual Engineers' session at Philadelphia, in September or October:

(2) The Kraft and Chemical By-products session at Asheville in October;

(3) A new exclusive sulfite session, probably at Minneapolis, chairmanned by veteran G. H. McGregor of Minnesota & Ontario Paper Co.; and

(4) A meeting on Fundamental Research at Appleton, taking place soon after Labor Day.

The annual New York meeting

has become one of the largest single industry meetings held in the U. S., and the segregated Fall meetings, focusing on specific subjects, have become increasingly important in the minds of industry men.

G. W. E. Nicholson, vice president and manager of manufacturing of Union Bag & Paper Co., declined re-election for a second term as TAPPI president in favor of Worthen E. Brown, general superintendent, Pejepscot Paper Co., who was featured on our March cover. In his farewell address at the annual TAPPI luncheon which highlighted the convention, Mr. Nicholson outlined the organization's achievements during the past year. It was a record on which, as president, he could stand proudly. "The top management in the industry has taken

still greater interest in our work," he said. "It has given us splendid support by encouraging technical men to actively participate." He complimented the increased thought and time given by the committees to TAPPI aims.

"Fall meetings have also become so cumbersome," he said, "and the number of suitable places are limited . . . a new procedure was therefore inaugurated by holding three smaller Fall meetings. By doing this we were able to organize special programs for divisional activities, such as alkaline pulping and engineering." He pointed out that sectional activities have increased still further.

"It is interesting to note," Mr. Nicholson said, "that during this last year there has been more exchange of technical information in our industry than during the previous year. . . . This indicates not only

an increase in momentum of new technical developments, but also greater realization that we are dependent upon each other and that we are more open and willing to exchange thoughts and ideas."

In accepting the gavel of the TAPPI president, Mr. Brawn made one of the shortest speeches in history. "The incoming president," he said, "has but two functions at this luncheon—to pay his respects to the outgoing regime, and bring the meeting to a close."

But before the meeting's close, three important events took place, chief of which was the awarding of the TAPPI Gold Medal to Peter J. Massey (page 20, March PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY), general manager of the Kalamazoo mill of St. Regis Paper Co. The medal, highest award of the industry, was presented through Lyman A. Beeman, vice president of St. Regis, who collabo-

rated with Mr. Massey in many stages of the development of the on-the-machine coating process. The advance and refinement of the on-the-machine coating process has been a spectacular development during the past ten years, and in addition to providing better printing media, it has overcome international shortages of chemical wood pulps through the adoption of groundwood content papers for high grade magazine printing.

Said Mr. Beeman: "Mr. Massey's life of service had been one symbolic of the change and development of manufacturing technology. He is one of the chosen few 'practical' men who have become top technicians and who have shaped their practical approach to one based on scientific fact and knowledge."

In acceptance, Mr. Massey said, "I am particularly grateful to TAPPI

Photographed by PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY's own cameraman, here is the "HEAD TABLE" at TAPPI's final big luncheon in the Commodore on Feb. 27. This is traditionally the only official dinner or luncheon gathering of the entire convention.

Top row (l. to r.): James d'A. Clark, new TAPPI executive committee-man and Longview, Wash., consultant who headed Army packaging research during war; John D. Davis, Mead Corp., new member of executive committee; George Craigie, secretary of Supts. Association; A. E. Cadman, retiring Gen. Mgr. of Canadian Pulp & Paper Assn.; Werner Kaufman, new TAPPI executive committeeman; Homer Latimer, Champion Paper & Fibre Co., Hamilton, O., president of Supts. Assn.; Kenneth Geohegan, vice president of Howard Mills of Dayton, O.; TAPPI executive committeeman; G. A. Cramond, director of Tullis Russell & Co., of Markinch, Scotland, and former head of British Technical

Assn., and Axel Ekwall, who represented Swedish Engineers Assn.

Second row (l. to r.): New TAPPI President Worthen E. Brawn of Peapack Paper Co.; retiring TAPPI President Gunnar Nicholson of Union Bag & Paper Co.; Douglas Jones, secretary of Canadian Tech. Section; Pete Massey of St. Regis, Gold Medal winner; Lyman Beeman St. Regis vice president; Wilbur Gillespie of Gaylord Container Corp., Bogalusa, La., first vice president of TAPPI and in line to be next prexy, and Ralph Wilkins, new executive committeeman.

Lower row (l. to r.): Ted Tinker, executive secretary of APPA; E. F. Miles, new president of Salesmen's Association; T. D. Long, Container Corp. of America, chairman of new Chicago TAPPI; E. N. Yost, of Sorg Paper Co., chairman of Ohio TAPPI Section; Allan Hill, Gaspesia Sulphite Co., new Canadian member of TAPPI's executive committee, and R. G. Macdonald, secretary-treasurer of TAPPI.



for having selected me as the freshman in the ranks of the distinguished gentlemen whom they have similarly honored in the past, and trust I will be able to measure up to the standards they have set for all of us.

"In my commonplace past, I have worked on one idea and ideal at a time and, to the limit of my capacity for analytical thought, I have endeavored to surround myself with the elements of success. The 'elements' that have been of real importance are animate, not inanimate. It is the men you work and associate with that are the prime factors of any industrial achievement."

Mr. Massey gave full credit to his associates throughout his working life. He recalled advice he received from George W. Mead, president of Consolidated Water Power & Paper Corp.:

"Pete, surround yourself with the elements of success" and said that he conceived the most important elements to be the men with whom one works. As a printing man he made his first visit to the Kalamazoo mill in 1915, when TAPPI was not yet born, he remembered.

During the luncheon, Mr. Nicholson officially presented gavels and banners to the new Chicago section, T. D. Long accepting; and to the Ohio section, E. N. Yost accepting.

It is never the purpose of PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY to evaluate papers and discussions, but only to report how industry members evaluate them. According to an informal survey made by this publication during Paper Week, among the top sessions were *Engineering*, under J. W. Hemphill, Johns Manville Co., and J. E. A. Warner, Robert Gair Co.; *Water*, chairmanned by L. B. Miller, University of Cincinnati; *Acid Pulping*, directed by G. H. McGregor, Minnesota & Ontario Paper Co.; *Drying and Ventilating*, under A. E. Montgomery, J. O. Ross Engineering Corp.; *Statistics*, directed by T. A. Pascoe, Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Co.; *Mill Instrument Control*, under R. W. Porter, chemical engineer; and *Papermaking*, guided by A. E. Bachmann, Mississquoi Corp., and O. E. S. Hedbring, United Paperboard Co. That so many sessions showed up in the survey is indicative of the high grade of the program, for the above are seven sessions out of a possible nineteen.

And this is not to say that other sessions were not popular. For example, such a specialized session as *Optical Properties*, under A. H. Croup, Hammermill Paper Co., was popular. It was the first meeting

or its kind since 1940 and one of the rare occasions when the pulp and paper industry joined with other industries interested in optical properties: ceramics, visual arts, textiles, pharmaceutical, and members of the Intersociety Color Council.

Throughout the meetings could be felt the strong efforts to lift TAPPI to still higher levels of achievements, and the work of the committees was showing tremendous improvement, according to observers within the organization. Committee chairmen were taking their jobs more seriously. This was certainly visible in the plans formulating for the Fall meeting of the Engineers at Philadelphia.

There was continued talk of lessening the number of papers in favor of round-table discussion, and when this was put to a vote in the Drying and Ventilating session (an open forum), the vote was almost unanimous for discussion rather than formal papers. But it was pointed out that papers are necessary in order to form a body of literature for the association.

Because formal papers have already been distributed in condensation during Paper Week, and specific ones will appear from time to time in these pages, attention here is centered on two of the most interesting discussions, drying and ventilating, and instrumentation.

Drying and Ventilating Round Table

Drying is fundamentally a heat transfer problem and engineers should keep this fundamental in mind, A. E. Montgomery of Chicago, western manager for the J. O. Ross Engineering Corp., told the session on Drying and Ventilating, of which he was chairman. This was a round table discussion on paper drying problems and the drying rate project.

There was considerable discussion as to whether film of dirt and grease inside dryer rolls acts as an insulator against heat transfer. It developed that questionnaires had been sent to 30 mills, 27 of which replied. Seven of these had cleaned their dryers. Some noted improvement and some did not and the general consensus of the questionnaires was that if the dryers were dirty enough, they should be cleaned, and if they were not to skip it. This, however, was not in accordance with the opinions of several experts present, who believed that clean dryers were more important than has thus far been generally believed.

One engineer inquired whether any definite studies had been made of the effect of speed and roughness of dryers, and it was indicated that about 15 years ago a west coast mill had made pyrometer studies to measure heat differentials, but the results of this were not known at the meeting.

Considerable discussion developed around tests which had been made by

taking the temperatures of a cold dryer and gradually putting it into higher speeds, the results showing that on speeds up to 1,000 feet per minute the temperature may be 30° higher than when the dryer is standing still. It was agreed that surface conditions have a tremendous effect on pyrometer readings.

During the round table session, the technique of moisture sampling on machines running up to 1,500 feet per minute, on all types of paper from glassine to board, was described. Samples were torn from the dryer, the average width of samples being approximately 50 grams. It was found that the hot paper can be handled more speedily with the bare hands and the samples were sealed into cans in from 5 to 10 second from the machines. The whole machine could then be sampled in from 40 to 50 seconds. From such tests the spots in the drying curve were clearly visible.

One engineer at the session told PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY that he believed that very successful dryers could be made with aluminum rolls, although he did not suggest this in the open meeting. He thought that aluminum would solve many of the present drying problems and suggested that the surface of such rolls can be anodized for smoothness.

Instrumentation Session In N.Y. Is Reviewed

The chief reason for instrumentation is to reduce labor costs, which means cutting down men, and therefore, operators may resent instrumentation. They must be convinced that meters are there to make their job easier and not to take their job away. This was stressed at the session on Mill Instrumentation Control, chairmanned by R. W. Porter, chemical engineer. These discussions were based on papers titled, "A General Study of Kraft Mill Instrumentation" by Robert M. Brown, Stadler-Hurter & Co., Montreal; and "Importance of Chart Records to Efficient Kraft Mill Operation" by Robert R. Fuller, Gulf States Paper Co., Tuscaloosa.

It was pointed out that even the most technically trained men tend to grow resistant to change and must be sold on instrumentation. To this end, instruments should have dependability, readability and accessibility. It was also stressed that full use should be made of information charts and the means of recording and using the data should be consistent and as simple as possible. Data should be grouped by departments and every department head should be taught to "play on the team toward a common goal."

The test of instrumentation is will it improve quality, increase control and save manpower.

One important point brought out in the discussion was that equipment to regulate flow of chips—that is, the controlled rate of chip feed—has come to be realized as extremely important. Likewise, considerable attention should be given to the liquor mixing system and attention should also be paid to the rate of relief and its relations to the cooking time.

Meters are sometimes crammed into the layout as an afterthought, one speaker said, and indicated there should be much more planning. He said that instruments should not be designed merely in the light of current practices, but rather in the light of what instrumentation can do if the management accept an

entirely new concept of instrumentation. Brought to light in the discussion was the advantage of split panels with the most important instruments readily available. It was agreed that hand control can be nothing but inefficient and it was said that a golden field is presented to manufacturers of instruments in the future. Manufacturers, however, were warned that instruments can stand a good deal of standardization of parts.

Ohio Mill Men Will Tour Orr Plant

The Ohio Superintendents Association division is going to have a little different type of meeting in April than customary -- they are going to be guests in Piqua, Ohio, of the Orr Felt & Blanket Co. to have an "on-the-spot" demonstration of how felts are made.

Cars will pick up the superintendents group members in Middletown and other Miami Valley towns--one of the important concentrations of mills in the U. S.--and other nearby points if it can be arranged and will take them to Piqua between 4 and 5 p.m. on April 24. They will be guests of the felt company for dinner and will be returned to starting points by car in the evening.

John Koester, secretary, and Norman Scott, sales manager, told PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY that mill men from other regions will be welcome.

Herbert Brawn, superintendent of the newly organized Moraine Paper Co. of West Carrolltown, O., is chairman of the Miami division this year. He hails from Maine and is cousin of Worthen Brawn, general superintendent of Pejebscot Paper Co.

J. A. Aull, Sr. Dies in 77th Year

John Albert Aull, Sr., chairman of The Scorg Paper Co. in Middletown, O., since 1944 after serving as president for 30 years, died Feb. 1, just three days after his 76th birthday.

Two of his sons are associated with the company in executive capacities and his son-in-law, D. G. Driscoll, is the president.

Work on New Mill Near Pensacola

Work is progressing on the new mill of Alabama Pulp & Paper Co. (St. Regis) at Cantonment, Fla., near Pensacola, across the road from Florida Pulp & Paper Co.

Steel delivery has been promised for between April 15 and July 15, and most of the equipment has been purchased.

Foundations have been laid and other preliminary work is progressing.

Garrison Has Reunion With Sister in N. Y.

Ed Garrison, Pacific Northwest representative of the Industrial Chemical Division of American Cyanamid Co., had a reunion in February in New York with his sister, a Lieutenant Commander in the U. S. Health Service during the war and in command of cadet nurses along a large portion of the east coast. She is studying a p.g. course at Columbia and thanks to her, Ed had good tickets to stage and radio shows.



ROBERT E. KISSEL, who became General Superintendent of Hoberg Paper Mills, Green Bay, Wis., March 1, as announced by Martin J. Auchter, Vice President in charge of Manufacturing. Mr. Kissel has charge of operating departments of Division A and Division B mills. A former Division A paper mill superintendent, he was employed for the last four years, on loan, as Vice President in charge of Operations of Hudson Sharp Machine Co., Green Bay, subsidiary of Hoberg Mills.

Narrow Escapes in Chicago For Wisconsin Rapids Men

Henry Baldwin, assistant to the director of manufacturing of Consolidated Water Power & Paper Co., and son-in-law of George Wilson Mead, president, had a seemingly miraculous escape from serious injury in the recent widely publicized explosion of accumulated gas in Chicago's Loop.

Mr. Baldwin just happened to be passing Wells and Adams street in a taxicab when the blast occurred on March 2 (Sunday), killing four persons and injuring many others. The top was blown off the taxicab and a picture of the cab was sent to newspapers all over the world.

Another executive of Consolidated, Earl McCourt, coordinator of manufacturing and sales, could also be considered to have had a narrow escape when the LaSalle Hotel burned in Chicago. He stayed there so regularly and so frequently that many friends wired or phoned him to find out that he wasn't there that fateful night.

Swedish Operators Visit Camas Mill

John Stenn and Arne Flygt, operators of Swedish Pulp Company of Sweden, visited the Camas, Wash., plant of Crown Willamette Paper Co., Division of Crown Zellerbach Corp., on January 28. This was a portion of a trip taking them throughout most of the United States.

Assist to Commies

Despite its conservative dress, the *New York Times* leans liberally. But last month it showed tolerance to a rare degree. When the Communist directed *Daily Worker*, New York City, was short 20 rolls of newsprint, the sedate *Times* loaned them the needed paper.

Tommy Gillespie Walks Over His Lake Villa Fence

Thomas M. Gillespie, Midwest representative of Lockport Felt Co. and Cheney Bigelow Wire Works, was able to walk right across the white picket fence around his new "dream" home at Lake Villa, Ill. (Box 41, Grand Ave.), 40 miles north of Chicago, after the winter's heavy snowstorms.

"Gilly" is just as short and a bit chunkier than in the days when he was an internationally famous star of the New York Americans ice hockey team. His friends know it must have been one "heap big snow" to enable "Gilly" to walk with ease over any fence.

Nils Teren's Daughter Is Slalom Champion

Nils G. Teren, executive vice president in charge of operations of the Oregon Pulp & Paper Co. and Columbia River Paper Mills, whose offices are in Portland, Ore., can be justly proud of skiing skill of his attractive 15-year old daughter, Carolyn Teren.

Miss Carolyn was winner of the championship slalom races for women on Oregon's Mount Hood this winter. She beat many young ladies older and more experienced on the skis than herself.

Two of Stevens Brothers At "Paper Week"

Two of the well known Stevens family of brothers were at Paper Week in New York, each from far-apart points on the North American continent.

John Stevens, Jr., newly-named president of Marathon Paper Mills of Marathon, Ont., and vice president of Marathon Corp. in Wisconsin was unable to attend. But Gilbert Stevens, coating paper specialist and research executive of Minnesota & Ontario Paper Co., Minneapolis, Minn., and Henry W. Stevens, vice president of Benjamin C. Betner Co., Devon, Pa., paper converters, were there. Betner Co. also has plants in Los Angeles, Oklahoma City and Richmond, Va., and recently established one at Appleton, Wis., "home town" of the Gilberts.

Western Waxed Paper To Build New Plant

Western Waxed Paper Co., Emeryville, Calif., division of Crown Zellerbach Corp. has announced construction of a new and larger \$750,000 plant at San Leandro, Calif., to employ 260. The company will sell the Emeryville plant, which in 1923 began with 75 employees.

"We expect to break ground for the new factory in July or August", said J. E. Crosby, plant manager.

A separate building with a staff of 10 will house a new packaging research and development laboratory, Mr. Crosby said.

Technical Superintendent

John F. Hart, formerly technical control superintendent of Longview Fibre Company, Longview, Wash., has been promoted to the position of technical superintendent, which places him in charge of all technical work at the plant. The work of the technical superintendent was formerly a responsibility of Carl Fahlstrom, assistant resident manager.

Norman Kelly Was Kind of Leader Whose Career Is Inspiration to Many Other Young Men in Industry

When a young or early middle-aged man of character and promise in any field of endeavor passes on, the phrase "untimely death" is usually invoked, sometimes without much thought as to its fundamental accuracy.

The sudden death of William Norman Kelly, manager of the Longview, Wash., pulp mill of Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, at the age of 44, came at such a critical point in his career that he may have an even greater influence upon the lives of his many associates and friends than if he had lived on for another score of years or more. That statement was made as a prediction to a PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY editor by a prominent individual in this industry, in the Midwest.

"Norm" Kelly had just reached his full flower of development as a leader, not only in this industry but in his community and state, when his car crashed into a murky middle box car of a freight train at an unilluminated railroad crossing on Olympic Peninsula near Sequim, Wash., on the dark night of Feb. 21. It had been erroneously reported that his car hit a logging train.

If there was ever a self-made man it was "Norm"—not only self-made as an industrial executive but as a man of principle and culture and political conviction—a man upon whose good judgment and high character his family, his many friends and his fellow-citizens liked to "lean" as upon something solid in their own lives.

Mr. Kelly's influence on associates and friends was so great at the age of 44, that it may continue to permeate their lives more sharply even than if he had lived on to old age. (Not so many years ago there was a similar case in the Western industry and that individual's name is perpetuated in a TAPPI prize award for which young mill men compete each year.)

Mr. Kelly was one of those "one-in-a-million" geniuses of industry who not only had a great technical knowledge and administrative ability but real understanding and fellowship for the employees serving under him. Mr. Kelly was a valuable man in handling of labor affairs not only for his company but for the entire Pacific Coast industry at its annual joint meetings with the unions, one reason being that he had himself risen from the ranks. His

A SUGGESTION—

In the event some national or other important organization should be searching in the near future for a suitable and inspiring name for an award or an honor or a prize, it might very properly be named for the late Norman Kelly.

Those who knew him in the industry—and there were many in all parts of the U. S. and Canada—are well aware that he was the kind of man for whom an inspirational award or even an industry institution might be named; especially one that would inspire young men and women in the industry.

first job was "skinning" rolls at a pioneer western mill in Port Angeles, Wash.

Mr. Kelly not only had full confidence and trust of employees under him but of the men with whom he associated in other companies and in civic enterprises. That was one of the reasons why each year he was cordially welcomed at the Crown Zellerbach Corp.'s Paper School in Camas, Wash., for example, where he gave an eagerly anticipated lecture before students. That's why he was often called upon to advise and assist the industry associations in their most ticklish problems.

"Norm" Kelly was heading for Canada by way of Port Angeles, to visit his son over the week-end, and was traveling alone when his car rammed into the ghostly train, within a few miles of the city where he first worked in a pulp mill. The boy, William Kelly (almost as tall as his 6 ft. 4 in. father), is a student in Brentwood College, in Victoria, B. C. His widow, Dorothy, and three daughters, Katherine, Marjorie and Sheila, survive. His father lives in Vancouver, B. C., and he is a marine consulting engineer and architect. The elder Kelly formerly operated a whaling station at Aberdeen, Wash.

News of "Norm's" passing reached New York on the eve of this industry's greatest conclave of the year—"Paper Week"—and was a shock to many of his friends there.

"Norm" was born in Liverpool, England, and came to Canada at an early age with his family. He attended the University of British Columbia for two years, but none of his education was specifically point-

ed to a career in pulp and paper. That career he taught himself, from the first day he went to work in the Port Angeles mill, where he became "cook" in the digester house. Later he was a superintendent at the Grays Harbor Pulp & Paper Co., in Hoquiam, Wash., before joining the newly created Pulp Division of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., greatest lumber producers in the Far West and one of the greatest in the world.

Starting in with an assistant role, he became manager of the original pulp operation of that company at Longview in 1934 and had held that position since then. He assisted, and personally made some important contributions, in many pioneering developments of Weyerhaeuser Timber Co.'s—in such things as hydraulic log barking, closer utilization of resources, economies of operation as well as in its labor and community relations.

Among men in the industry who had greatest influence upon his career were R. B. Wolf, among others in his company, the late Don Charleston, former general superintendent at Hoquiam; Norman Gibbs, former manager of Washington Pulp & Paper Corp., Port Angeles (now an executive in the Florida industry with Brooks-Scanlon interests), and A. G. Natwick, assistant resident manager at Crown Zellerbach Corp., Camas, Wash. But there were many others whose own lives were influenced by this comparatively young man.

He was an originator of the Longview-Kelso Community Chest, a director of Longview's Chamber of Commerce and headed its legislative committee. He was a member of the school board and state committeeman for the Republican party.

His hobby was yachting and industry men from many parts of the U. S. and Canada knew his trim sailing sloop, the Kamanshe, one of the finest craft of its kind.

Brompton Resuming Newsprint Production

Brompton Pulp & Paper Co. recently announced plans to resume newsprint production at the company's Bromptonville mill in Quebec, and the machines are expected to be in operation by mid-summer.

Under supervision of the Brompton engineering staff, a 160-inch newsprint machine which was partly dismantled at the East Angus mill in 1931 is being reassembled.

Paper Mills Negotiate Deal For Purchase of Oregon Pulp Mill

A group of five Michigan-Illinois-Wisconsin paper mills dependent largely on the Far West and Canada for pulp supply and a pulp brokerage house have obtained the necessary 66 2/3% of stock for purchase of the Spaulding Pulp & Paper Co., Newberg, Ore., which has capacity for 80 tons a day of unbleached sulfite pulp (it makes no paper).

In a Portland, Ore., newspaper, J. C. Compton, president and general manager of the Spaulding firm, was quoted as saying that negotiations were under way for sale to the brokers, which he named, and that common stockholders were to obtain full \$100 per share.

However, PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY made inquiries which indicate the brokerage house, while presumably handling the deal, was acting principally for a group of five mills and actually putting up only a minor part of the reported \$1,500,000.

These mills were Watervliet Paper Co., of Watervliet, Mich.; Morris Paper Mills of Morris, Ill.; Riverside Paper Corp., of Appleton, Wis., and two other Michigan mills.

The stringent pulp situation was main spur to the transaction which, it is assumed, will assuredly go through as almost non-existence of pulp on the market is expected to continue for a long time. One prominent stockholder of Spaulding told PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY the deal was assured and he felt that it was a good price for the buyers in view of a minimum of six years' supply of its own pulpwood behind the mill at the present time and likelihood of improvement of that situation. The mill has been able to buy considerable wood.

The Newberg mill employs 150 persons and J. B. Wilt is resident manager. Ralph Reid is chief chemist and H. M. Washbond is office

manager and wood buyer. It has one—100-inch drying machine and another 72-inch for screenings. The output was 28,735 tons in 1946.

It is understood present management will be retained if the deal goes through.

Deal Rumored for Big Oregon City Mill

It is rumored that an option has been given for a substantial majority of common stock of Hawley Pulp and Paper Co., Oregon City, Ore., and that if such option is exercised there are provisions whereby the minority stockholders may obtain the same price and terms as the majority stockholders. Newspapers were reportedly interested in the transaction.

All stockholders will probably be sent copies of the option agreement. It is further understood that the individuals who obtain the option will acquire the company for investment purposes rather than as a source of supply for raw materials for other converting plants or interests they might control. Hence a minimum of grade changes in the production of the Hawley mill is anticipated. This will have an effect of protecting past and present customers of the organization.

It was understood that the option had to be exercised by late April or it would expire.

Bemis Buys Land As Possible Plant Site

L. A. Linville, plant manager of Bemis Paper Bag Co. at St. Helens, Ore., disclosed to PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY the company has purchased a tract of land at Vancouver, Wash. This tract is regarded as a possible plant site, but Mr. Linville says the company has not specific plans at this time for any construction; in fact, application has not been made to CPA.

Bemis Paper Bag Co., with home offices in St. Louis, bought the St. Helens bag plant in 1941 from Jaite Co. It used paper from St. Helens Pulp & Paper Co.

Buys Into Swedish Mill?

Reports that Lesavoy Associates in connection with a Michigan mill in which they have bought an interest, have purchased into a Swedish mill were current during Paper Week.

RAYMOND C. MATEER, who has been named Executive Vice President of Scott Paper Co., Chester, Pa., and will preside at meetings of the senior executive staff and act for President T. B. McCabe when he is absent from Chester (upper left).

Vice Pres. J. L. Ober (upper right) succeeds Mr. Mateer as administrator of certain subsidiary mills and heads all Scott manufacturing. In lower row (left to right) are: Harrison F. Dunning, who is now General Manager of all paper Mills; Forrest W. Brainerd—General Manager of all Pulp Mills, and Paul C. Baldwin, Chester Plant Manager. Mr. Dunning is Vice President of Marinette Paper Co., and Mr. Brainerd is Vice Pres. of Coos Bay Pulp Corp.

John McNichol is Production Mgr., and Richard Coffman, Finishing Mgr. at Chester.





Fourth year graduating class of Crown Willamette Paper School, standing (left to right): Jack J. Frank, Talbert B. Preuit, L. F. Russell, Henry St. Lawrence, Lester Schatz, L. E. Semke, Fred Schick, William

Scott, Charles Wheeler. Seated (left to right): Thomas Bennett, Henry Louis Ostenson, Harland Clodfelter, Harold B. Coe, L. A. Coleman, Laurence Dungan, Sr., Edward Franklin, Robert J. Fuller, Glen W. Gunderson.

136 Students Receive Certificates for Year's Work In Industry Renowned Camas, Wash., Paper School

The Crown Willamette Paper School, outstanding industrial educational institution conducted by and for employees of Crown Zellerbach Corp. and its departments, observed the 14th annual graduation exercises Mar. 14 at Camas, Wash.

At that time 136 students were awarded certificates for completion of this year's schooling; of which 18 were recognition for having completed four years in the school, 17 for three years, 36 for two years, and 65 for their first year's work in the school.

Special honor awards were made to top students of each class. James W. Scott and Henry L. Ostenson, son of the late Henry Ostenson, former paper mill superintendent won first and second honors, respectively, in the fourth year class, their accomplishments winning for them

a one-week, expenses-paid trip to the northern mills. Honorable mentions went to Harland Clodfelter and Chas O. Wheeler. Roland Rie- man, first; Donald Cross, second, and Frank Humm and Harold John- son, honorable mentions, won third year honors. Erma Powell, first; John Niedermeyer, second, and Ross Trieman and Victor Hopper, hon- orable mentions, led the second year class. First year honors went to A. Sandstrom, first, and Vernon See- kins, second, with mentions to R. Riley and W. Boutwell.

Dr. A. L. Strand, president of Oregon State College, addressed the gathering. J. E. Hanny, resident manager of Crown Zellerbach Corp. at Camas, welcomed guests and con- gratulated the students.

A. G. Natwick, dean of the Paper School and assistant resident man-

ager of the Camas mill, presided as toastmaster. He sketched the his- tory of papermaking from its early days to its present position, em- ploying 670,000 people, and having a capital outlay before present ex- pansion of \$3 billion.

Dean Natwick introduced R. B. Wolf and Howard Morgan, former and present managers of Weyer- haeuser Timber Co.'s Pulp Division; Russell J. LeRoux, manager of Ev- erett mill of Weyerhaeuser; Ray- mond S. Hatch, director of pulp re- search for Weyerhaeuser; Ed Turn- er, American Blower Corp. of Port- land; Harry Richmond, chief engi- neer, Electric Steel Foundry Co.; Svarre Hazelquist, technical direc- tor, Weyerhaeuser's Longview mill, and others.

A. R. Heron, vice president of Crown Zellerbach Corp., presented

Third year class of Crown Willamette Paper School. Standing (left to right): Roland Rie- man, Wyland Stayton, Joe Stewart, Don Tenney,

Alan Tucker, Charles Zorn. Seated (left to right): Donald C. Cross, James Darby, Frank R. Humm, Harold C. Johnson, Morrell Loucks, Edward T. Parker, Jr., Brent O. Reese.





Students who finished second year at Crown Willamette Paper School, standing (left to right): Ted Knuth, Virginia Knuth, Don J. Larios, Cletis E. Malcom, Albert Muench, Wendell L. Myers, Fields Nelson, Ellis Newkirk, Joseph Niedermeyer, Donald M. Platt, Erma Powell, Louis Seekins, Thomas J. Shurm, John W. Tilden, Ross Trieman, Ken-

neth Weidman. Seated (left to right): Robert A. Allen, Mildred Blake, John Buchholz, Earl V. Bush, H. W. Byers, C. H. Butler, Andrew Catto, Fremont Everett, Charles F. Everett, Ellen E. Fox, Mark Holliday, Victor Hopper, E. R. Hursh, Bernard Jacoby, Raymond Janz.

diplomas. He emphasized Pres. Strand's theme of "Freedom," declaring that regardless of our nation's constitutional foundation, if an individual cannot read he is not free in the fullest understanding of the term; if he is not clothed he is not free; if he lacks means of transportation, or if he cannot sell his services he is not free to enjoy opportunities otherwise available.

Dr. Strand referred to the attending personnel as being "a unique group" of a "unique school."

The subject of the address, "Freedom," has been on the minds of the American people ever since the country's inception and especially so in the past 10 or 15 years, according to the speaker.

According to Dr. Strand, the

Crown Willamette Paper School stems from one of the freedoms—the right of inquiry. "If you have the right of inquiry, you are bound to have the right of free speech," he said. "Our forefathers considered this to include everything that was subject to inquiry; it was proper to inquire and investigate religion and state; proper to relate relations of property to government, investigate and pursue the sciences."

There are now at least 15,000 foreign students in the United States who have come to study physics, chemistry, biology, medicine, etc.—they have come to study sciences and the application of sciences to materials that all mankind needs, he said, and added these students could well investigate this paper

school; both the students and the management behind the institution.

Dean Natwick called attention to the presence at the exercises of some one hundred alumni of the school as well as those students receiving certificates. He expressed hopes of forming an alumni organization somewhat along the lines of TAPPI or the Superintendents' Association and plans holding two meetings each year.

Of the 172 of these men who have completed the Paper School course in the past 11 years, 124 are still with Crown Zellerbach. The majority are at Camas in position of responsibility, others are at West Linn, Port Angeles, Portland, Lebanon, Oakland, and San Francisco.

Special commendation was given to Willard S. Boutwell, a West Linn

Part of the first year class, Crown Willamette Paper School. Standing (left to right): Arthur O. Perrault, Raymond L. Rassmussen, James R. Reilly, Howard Z. Rondeau, Cecil L. Rowland, Vernon W. Seekins, Lloyd E. Sherrell, Millard V. Stout, Thomas B. Scarfone, Harold A.

Sandstrom, Melvin Q. Tucker, Robert L. West, Gilbert W. Winslow, Joy F. Zinserling. Seated (left to right): Stanley C. Janik, Verner W. Josephson, Ethelynn G. Kietzer, William H. Kraft, Harold E. Leach, Tom W. Leedham, Jr., Roy L. Leighton, Edward L. Lukowski, Wilber H. Nielhaus, Leo M. Poser.



Part of first year class at Crown Willamette Paper School. Front row (left to right): Franklin L. Booth, Farely C. Brown, Willard S. Boutwell, Kenneth F. Byington, Carl I. Carlson, Frank E. Caskey, Leslie J. Champion, Jr., Ed Clark, Jack D. Cummings, Fred L. Curtis, Miles W. Dietzman, Wm. W. Dominick. Second row (left to right): Thomas F.

Drennan, Donald C. Eldredge, Wm. A. F. Foster, George R. Geier, Donald H. Gray, Leonard R. Gregor, Lowell Wayne Gordon, Jerry J. Caggins, Henry T. Hamby, Thomas W. Hart, Henry C. Harris, Edward L. Howe, Burl H. Huffman.



student who has already gone through the four-year course of this school, who this year received his first-year certificate for the second time. He said he is doing this because of his desire to "keep up with the industry."

Seated at the speakers' table were Prof. Bror Grondal, University of Washington. W. C. Jacoby, Camas technical supervisor and professor of second-year class; F. W. Flynn, assistant technical supervisor and professor of fourth-year class; R. B. Haight, professor of third-year class; G. H. Gallaway, new acting manager at Lebanon, Ore., mill, and principal of the first-year class. C. E. Bruner, P. T. Sinclair, C. A. Eng-house (vice principal of the school), E. P. Stamm, Charles Grondona, J. R. Frum, M. J. Otis, Cecil Dilling, Gus Ostenson and O. R. Hartwig were Crown Z executives at the head table.

American Potash Will Increase Soda Ash Output

Good news for industries suffering from shortage of soda ash and borax comes with announcement that American Potash & Chemical Corp. will expand its Trona (Calif.) plant.



Board Chairman Louis Bloch of Crown Zellerbach Corp. is giving a 20-year service pin to Lester E. Remmers, manager of the Los Angeles mill in the upper picture. Below, Personnel Supervisor John Thompson looking on, Mr. Bloch is giving Frances Bradfield, senior woman employee in Los Angeles a ten-year pin.

Fourteen pins in all were awarded—a 45-year to Sam Schadler, pressman and two 40-years to Ernest Gregory, tissue supt., and Albert Bruce, shipping clerk.

Four New Mill Managers!

New mill managers for the Crown Zellerbach mills of West Linn and Lebanon, Ore., and of Port Townsend and Port Angeles, Wash., (effective Apr. 1), and other important appointments were announced by President J. D. Zellerbach just as this issue went to press. They follow:

E. W. Erickson, loaned to Fibreboard Products Ins., to supervise construction and start-up of new Fibreboard kraft mill at East Antioch, Calif.

Pete Sinclair, resident manager at West Linn where machine-coating starts in July.

Malcolm Otis, manager at Port Angeles.

Leonard Ziel, manager at Port Townsend.

George Gallaway, acting manager at Lebanon.

Ray Dupuis, assistant manager at West Linn.

Norman Lewthwaite, assistant manager at Port Townsend.

Clarence Bruner, ex-West Linn manager, is named management consultant for entire Crown Z organization.

Reed O. Hunt, assistant manager of manufacturing, with headquarters in San Francisco.

As previously announced in these columns, Charles Grondona is assistant resident manager at Camas, Wash.

More details on this next month.



AT PAPER SCHOOL ceremonies (left to right): President Strand of Oregon State College (which accepts credits from this paper school) outlines some "freedoms"; Res. Mgr. Jack Hanny welcomes guests; J. W. Scott, who won top honors in 4th year class; Dean A. J. Natwick (in back); Henry L. Ostenson, second prize winner in 4th year; Vice Pres. Alexander Heron (seated); Dean Natwick and Willard S. Boutwell of West Linn. Mr. Boutwell is being commended by the dean for finishing his "first year" over again, after having gone through the 4-year course once, in order "to keep up with the industry." Young Scott and Ostenson have expenses paid for tour of Pacific Northwest mills as one of their prizes.

Far West Men At New York's Paper Week

Two Zellerbach Paper Co. representatives from the Pacific Coast at Paper Week were King Wilkin, general sales manager, and E. A. Shelton, manager resale department. Also attending was G. J. "Tie" Ticoulot, sales manager of the Crown Willamette Paper Co.

Attending New York's Paper Week from the Far West—among those who traveled farthest—were Howard Morgan, new manager of Pulp Division, Weyerhaeuser Timber Co.; his predecessor, R. B. Wolf, who retired from APPA and Pulp Producers directorates; Ray Hatch, Harold Bialkowski, Ken Chapman, Bill Geiger and Bob Nash, all of the Weyerhaeuser organization; Bill Barber, Crown Zellerbach Corp., research director, who agreed to carry on another year as TAPPI executive committeeman, and George Gallaway of Crown Zellerbach Corp., Camas, who is Coast TAPPI chairman, also attended.

Glen Long, recently appointed technical director at Pacific Paperboard Co.,

Longview, Wash., also attended TAPPI's convention. His wife accompanied him. J. d'A. Clark, consultant, and M. F. Smith, Simpson Logging Co., were other coast men present.

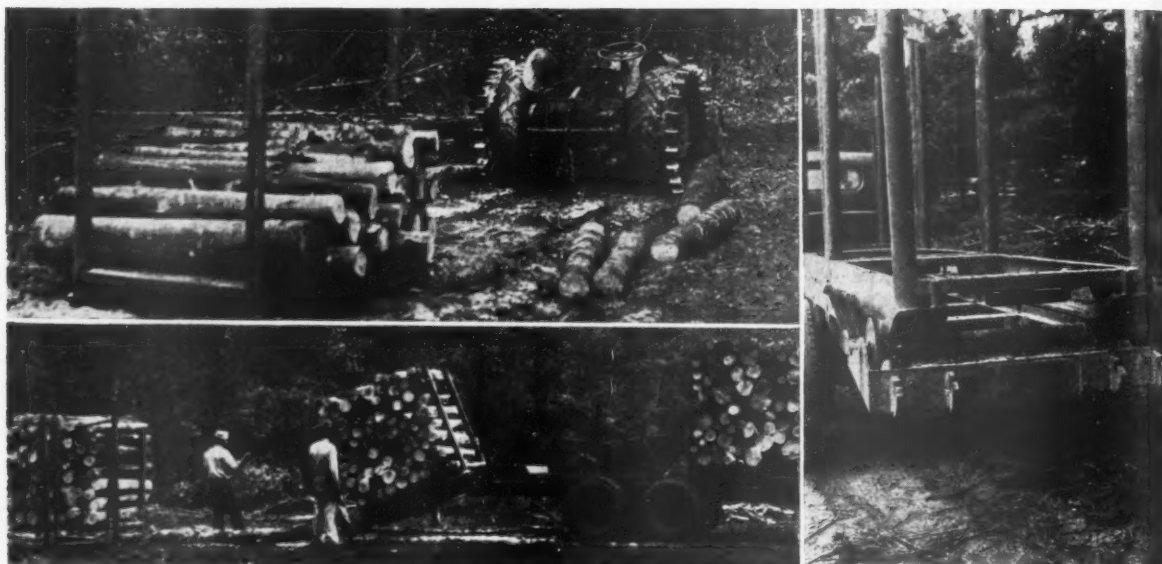
O. L. LeRoux Retires As Mnaager at Brainerd

O. L. LeRoux has retired as manager of the Brainerd, Minn., mill of The Northwest Paper Co., ending 51 active years in the North American pulp and paper industry. Born in Valley Field, Quebec, Canada, Mr. LeRoux began his career on the paper machines at Nekeosha-Edwards Paper Co., Port Edwards, Wis.

Mr. LeRoux and his wife, Ann, are presently visiting their son, Russell J. LeRoux, manager of the Everett, Wash., mill of the Pulp Div., Weyerhaeuser Timber Co. Another son, Earl, is an engineer at the Cloquet, Minn., mill of The Northwest Paper Co.

The elder LeRoux is known to his friends as "Levi" which is a contraction of his French-Canadian first name, Olivier.

Portable Pulpwood Saw and Loading Pallet Make Good in Georgia



Down along the southeastern Atlantic seaboard, where earliest cutting of virgin Southern pine stands occurred, there has been an advanced demonstration of rapid regrowth under beneficent influence of climate and soil. Here the pulp mills vie with one another and other large land owners, in good forestry practice and development of mechanical aids for tree harvesting.

The Brunswick (Ga.) area has made its notable contributions to these advances. Here good management of forest resources was initiated at the close of World War I by the late Col. R. E. Benedict, of AEF forestry fame, and Matt L. Rue, a Washington, D. C. attorney. These two organized the Brunswick Peninsula Corp., and through it, the first private forest reserve in the South. This corporation's holdings rose to a half million acres and served to bring the Brunswick Pulp & Paper Co.'s plant to Brunswick, Ga., as a joint interest of Mead and Scott.

As a natural sequence, Brunswick Pulp & Paper Co. has accumulated up to 150,000 acres of forest land on which it has practiced forest management so successfully as to attract national attention. Much has been accomplished in utilization of mechanical aids.

Equipment used includes tractors, large recently developed pulpwood carriers, Carco sulkies for wood skidding, and portable pulpwood

HOW BRUNSWICK PULP & PAPER CO. operates in Georgia woods:

Upper left—One handling stacks Georgia logs on the loading pallet. This tractor was bought in 1939, is equipped with a Ferguson hydraulic power lift. Its rubber-tired wheels are fitted with extended thin spade lugs (Pacific Car & Foundry Co., Seattle, Wash.). **Lower left**—Showing how loaded pallets are drawn onto truck or truck-trailer by means

saws. Fitting into these methods is the most recent company innovation, the stacking of pulpwood on pallets.

The pulpwood pallet is a rack in which pipe uprights are affixed to a sled to afford a unit (168 cu. ft.) carrying space. The truck is fitted with runways to fit the pallet runners, and with a winch, cable and detachable channels to carry the pallets onto the vehicle. Pictures with this article show how they are used.

The truck spots the empty pallets at convenient points in the woods. Two men can push them off the truck, the detachable runway sections not being used. The trees are felled with a portable pulpwood saw, limbed, and then skidded tree length to a pallet. There the pulpwood saw is used to cut the trees into suitable lengths. The woods crew racks up the pulpwood lengths into the pallets, and when the truck returns, the pallets are drawn aboard with the winch and cable, saving one handling. The truck can pick up a three-pallet load in 10 minutes. Extra pallets are used, keeping the truck moving.

of $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch Jones & Laughlin cable and Gar Wood winch. Steel channels are put in place and cable hooked underneath and toward the back of the pallet. Pallets are "tightened up" when the third is drawn aboard.

At right—This shows mechanism for placing pallets on truck. Detail of rollers on truck rear are shown. Empty pallet is in place. It requires just ten minutes to pick up three loaded pulpwood pallets.

Pallets and runways are being produced to fit a standard truck or trailer body. The runways are not fixed permanently to the frame or chassis, but fitted on with bolts, making their application easily effected and conversion of the vehicle back to some seasonal function practice. A commonly used $1\frac{1}{2}$ -ton truck would take two pallets.

Originally a 150-ton per day mill, the Brunswick Pulp & Paper Co., which is served by these modern wood production devices, is now producing 250 tons. Its pulp is divided equally between the Mead Corp. and the Scott Paper Co. Its president is C. R. Van de Carr, of Chillicothe, O. W. M. Carney, Chester, Pa., is Comptroller. Alfred W. Jones, identified with The Mead Corporation, and a resident of Sea Island, near Brunswick, is Chairman of the Board. E. J. Gayner III is general manager. The company spares no effort in producing the finest possible bleached pulp.

Another Brunswick corporation, Filtered Rosin Products, Inc., is intimately associated in activities there. This concern, of which Mr.

Rue is president, produces chemical products from the residual liquids of the pulp plant. It also produces a refined resin for plastics, providing an outlet for turpentine. Brunswick Peninsula Corp. stands.

The Tidewater Plywood Corp.'s recently completed million dollar plant at Brunswick is one of the most outstanding in the United States today. Its officers include Mr. Jones as secretary-treasurer; Mr. Rue as a vice-president; Murray Smith, N. S. Talbott, and H. T. Mead, all known in connection with The Mead Corporation, as directors. Col. John T. Houk, who prior to the war was vice president of The Mead Sales Co., is president and general manager.

Additionally, Mr. Jones is chairman of Sea Island Corp. which has brought about the development of Sea Island and St. Simons Island (near Brunswick) as famed residential and resort spots.

It was Col. Benedict who encouraged M. A. Knight, of Brunswick, in his perfection of the portable saw, described as one of the finest advancements in the woods since development of the two-man cross cut saw 74 years previously. This woods unit consists of a special saw driven by a small air-cooled gasoline motor, with both mounted on two wheels, capable of felling a tree and then cutting it into pulpwood lengths. Development was effected in 1940-41, and the Brunswick Peninsula Corp. purchased 200 units. Other units went to all sections of the United States, Canada, Central and South America, Europe and Mexico. Their Service is attested by the return for overhauling in mid-1946 of unit No. 7, which was sold in 1941.

Since the inception of this portable pulpwood saw many other devices designed for the same purpose have been placed on the market, but recently the Kut Kwick Tool Corporation, which now produces the original invention, won a consent decree with \$10,000 damages and injunction order in Federal court in Florida against a patent infringer.

Mr. Knight, expecting to enter the armed forces, disposed of his direct interest in the original pulpwood saw company in "settling his affairs." Upon return to normalcy, he joined the new Kut Kwick Tool Corp., which purchased the old company and its patent rights in Jan. 1946, and of which P. E. Bowen is now president. The corporation is engaged in research to further improve the portable saw and to de-



velop other tools, working towards complete woods mechanization. Already effected has been reduction in weight of the portable saw from the original 320 lbs. to 165 lbs, with 100 lbs. as ultimate aim. The saw throws a tree in a 40-foot arc from one position.

The saw blade itself is of special

UPPER VIEW SHOWS how pulpwood can be unloaded directly into conveyors at Brunswick Pulp & Paper Co., Brunswick, Ga., without involving lifting.

Middle View—Felling a young pine tree on Brunswick-Peninsula Corp. lands for consumption by Brunswick Pulp & Paper Co., using a Kut Kwick pulpwood saw.

Lower View—M. A. Knight, inventor of this pulpwood saw, demonstrates how easy it is to cut pine into lengths. J. W. Davis, Kut Kwick's Shop Superintendent, is observer.

type with coarse teeth and metal spring temper compared with the hammer tension mill saw. The front cutting angle is two inches back of center with most of the taper on the back, which makes for fast cutting. Compared with the typical mill saw, every other tooth is out so the 28-inch saw has 32 teeth. This results in time reduction for filing and setting, part of which can be used to do a better job. As a result the saw throws a good clean chip instead of torn fiber. For instance, with a

perfectly sharpened blade, a 3-h.p. motor can be made to do what otherwise a 6-h.p. motor does.

The southern pulpwood industry is working toward a harvesting machine that will lift the load from men's backs. The objective is to increase the individual's productive capacity while decreasing his physical effort, application of the developed technique being used to give the men opportunity to think, and thus improve the efficiency of their work.

SALVAGE LOGGING FOR PACIFIC COAST MILLS

One of the most interesting discussions at the Pacific Logging Congress, in Portland, Ore., in February was that on the subject Salvage logging. William Hagenstein led discussion on Washington activities and A. D. McReynolds on the Oregon end.

Mr. Hagenstein said relogging has been going on for years but that better machinery and good markets have stimulated such activities of late.

Carl V. Sahlin, Puget Sound Pulp and Timber Co., Bellingham, Wash., said that the decline in timber resources have been one stimulant toward more intensive use of raw material. He said each salvage show needs individual study and treatment.

Henry Dennis, Soundview Pulp Co., Everett, said the introduction of the hydraulic barker had been a major factor in stimulating salvage logging, because previously there had been no real method of getting the wood into useable shape for the pulp mills.

Both Mr. Dennis and Mr. Sahlin said the contract method appears the best way to handle salvage operations. They said they thought a small contractor can do a better job than a company.

Mr. Sahlin said they can wait three to five years to relog but should not wait longer than that time.

Both speakers told of the introduction of light equipment. Mr. Dennis said they have high hopes that the Jaspas skidder built by Isaacson Iron Works will be the answer to the yarding problem.

Orville Miller, Portland, Ore., sounded a discouraging note by saying that he doubted if salvage operations were profitable if all costs were figured in.

Everett Griggs presented some figures showing results of some

salvage operations in the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Co.'s camps last year. These operations were along the company's railroad. They salvaged some 7,000 cords of wood which was sold at an average price of \$12.70 per cord. Mr. Griggs said the cost of this material was \$11.05. He said he thought this record indicated plainly what can be done by a firm which is not interested in pulp mills but just a logging company.

Mr. Miller admitted his son was doing some relogging with success but he said he feared salvage logging will not pay when normal conditions again prevail.

Mr. Dennis said their experience seems to prove that cutting wood to 8-foot lengths is the best practice. They take everything down to a 4" top. They pay by the cord although some material especially longer material is paid on the Sorenson scale. Mr. Dennis and Mr. Sahlin both said they were hopeful that they will be able to continue relogging in what may be considered normal times.

Mr. Dennis said he thought there was a place for a small mill in a relogging operation.

Bush Osburne, said he thought relogging helps reduce the fire hazard especially in hemlock areas. And that brush disposal costs should be reduced thereby.

The Oregon panel on Salvage Logging, led by A. D. McReynolds, West Coast Lumbermen's Association, Eugene, included Bill Wilt, Fischer Logging Company, Marcola; F. L. Thompson, Re-Logging Products Company, Scio; Glenn Hawkins, Crown Zellerbach Corp., Vernonia; and Bert Ross, Crown Zellerbach Corp., Seaside.

The Fischer operation, according to Bill Wilt, is carrying out its salvage logging by clean logging rather than re-logging. Additional

volume of timber is being removed from the forest area to extend life of the operation, with the company doing all of its own logging for the past year. Logs are being taken down to 8-inch top, 14 feet long, including all that will produce 20% sound material. Among the equipment in this 100,000-foot operation is included three D7 "Caterpillar" tractors, two arches, and a boom loader mounted on a sled. Just recently a two-yard Lima Shovel loader with 40-foot boom for heel-booming or loading with tongs has been placed in use on this operation.

Mr. Thompson said that the biggest problem of the Re-Logging Forest Products Company has been the careful selection of logs taken to the mill, including training the men as to what wood material was desired in the operation. In the past three or four months his organization has been salvaging about 8000 board feet per acre over a total of 130 acres.

Mr. Hawkins says there are 14 re-logging operations of all types in Crown's Vernonia holdings. Incentives for salvage operations include closer utilization, a good resultant seed-bed, and reduced fire hazards. Equipment here includes almost everything from horses to modern tractors, with production having reached as high as 50 to 60 thousand board feet per day by some operators. The average is about 12 thousand feet per day.

Of Crown's Seaside show Bert Ross said "we are logging everything there is and still not getting 8000 feet per acre." Logging costs have been about the same as previously experienced in larger logs. The minimum size of logs here obtained is 12 feet long and 5-inch top diameter.

A yarding tower 65 feet high mounted on a tractor is here used. It can move, set up, and resume logging in 90 minutes. Ross recommends this equipment for 800-foot logs yarding 600 to 700 feet.

In summary McReynolds mentioned that "Re-logging is not all roses." The logging program both primary and secondary should be determined before the original logging. Among the advantages of re-logging are lower fire hazard, better seed bed and faster reproduction and a lengthened life of the operation. He says that additional research is needed.

John Wahl, Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, Vail, discussed pre-logging. He said that production is



LOGGERS' PROBLEMS IN GREATER UTILIZATION (SALVAGE LOGGING) (Top left) Members of Washington panel included Henry Dennis, Soundview Pulp Co.; and Carl V. Sahlin, Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Co. (right). Oregon panel, left to right, Glen Hawkins, Crown Zellerbach Corp.; Bill Wilt, Fischer Lumber Co., speaking into the microphone; Bert Ross, Crown Zellerbach Corp.; and F. L. Thompson, Roaring River Logging Co. and also of Re-Logging Forest Products Company. Below: Orville Miller, Past President of Pacific Logging Congress; John Wahl, Weyerhaeuser Timber Co.; A. D. McReynolds, West Coast Lumbermen's Association, leader of the Oregon discussion; William Hagenstein, West Coast Lumbermen's Association, leader of Washington panel

not high but pre-logging will be continued until finding of a better way. Hemlock is the principle species obtained in his pre-logging. The logs are bundled with Acme Clips and bands then hauled to the water and dumped. He says the operation makes for closer utilization.

Greater utilization by the use of small mills was discussed by Robert F. Dwyer, Dwyer Lumber Company, Portland. He said that sulphate pulp mills makes it possible to get rid of mixed species. His own operation consists largely of Douglas fir. Of 203 logs sawed in his own portable mill 93% of the resultant lumber was No. 1, 2, and 3 Common boards, with the remainder largely No. 4 and a few clears. But, he said, "with our type show we don't think the small mills is the answer." Consequently the Dwyer firm has ordered a Swedish gang mill to be set up on the site of their Portland mill. Logs will be hauled 47 miles to this mill, these logs in the past averaging 13-inch diameters by 14 feet long but with little defects. Dwyer feels that the difference in saw kerf between the gang mill and circular mill is an important factor. He expects to get

40% more lumber from the gang sawed logs than he would if they were manufactured in a circular mill.

The small-mill session was concluded with a motion picture and talk by Jack Mackey on the Crooks-Johnson Mobile Mill, and slides and comment by J. Nunn of Portland reviewing the history of portable sawmills.

Glatfelter Co. Promotes Pulpwood Production

In a small but highly effective way, the P. H. Glatfelter Co., Spring Grove, Pa., 150-ton fine paper mill, is carrying on one of the most progressive pulpwood promotion campaigns in the country through its subsidiary, The Glatfelter Pulpwood Co.

It is undoubtedly as a sort of tribute to these forward-looking activities that President P. H. Glatfelter was chosen as the chairman of the National Forest Industries Council.

Latest development in the campaign is a new bulletin entitled "Pulpwood Chats" which this mill circulates among some 450 farmers in their operating area. The company is also active in developing

Nelson Is V. P. At Rhinelander

Robert Nelson, former president of the Glassine Paper Co., of Conshohocken, Pa., has been appointed vice president of Rhinelander Paper Co., Folke Becker, president of Rhinelander, told PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY. Mr. Nelson has found a home in Rhinelander, Wis., and already has assumed his new duties there. Mr. Becker said Mr. Nelson's duties were of a broad nature and not specialized.

suitable equipment for farm wood lot operation and it holds periodically farmer picnics to further the work. Paul Koenig, assistant to the president and D. S. Hess oversee the pulpwood campaign.

The Glatfelter's soda mill at Spring Grove makes about half the fiber requirements for its six Fourdriniers. Frequent improvements to machines and other equipment are being made.

P. H. Glatfelter III, now back at the mill as assistant to the president after wartime service in the navy, is the third "Phil" in line of the Glatfelter family to be connected with this York county paper industry.

Tacoma Paper Mill Is Okayed

Confirming reports previously published in this magazine, the Civilian Products Administration in Washington, D. C., has given approval for the construction of a kraft paper mill by St. Regis Paper Co. in Tacoma, Wash.

The company has for several years operated a kraft pulp mill at Tacoma under its Kraft Pulp Division with Walter DeLong as vice president and manager. Plans call for a paper mill to produce 280 tons daily of bleached and unbleached kraft paper and also for a multi-bag factory capable of turning out 200,000,000 bags annually.

This is in line with trend of the industry toward more local integration of operations, particularly on the Pacific Coast and in the South, as well as in Canada. The pulp made in Tacoma has been shipped east and sold on the market and also used in St. Regis paper mills.

The Washington agency approved a listed investment of \$4,135,000 for a paper mill on a 27-acre site, part of which was recently acquired in Tacoma, and including \$3,160,000 for equipment.

A structural steel frame paper mill, 612 by 72 feet, with brick masonry or composite wall of glass insulation encased in metallic sheathing for exterior, is planned. A new hydraulic log barking plant for the Tacoma operations had previously been approved.

Progress At New Newsprint Mill in West

The West Tacoma Newsprint Co., West Tacoma, Wash., is making good progress toward opening up about May or June with a new 50-ton-a-day newsprint production for a group of Pacific Coast newspapers.

Additions to the Pusey, Jones machine and all major equipment are on hand but many details were still being worked out. Operating managers will be Cellulose Engineers, Inc., of Seattle.

Westminster Machine To Produce in April

The new Fourdrinier Yankee-type machine built for Westminster Paper Co. at New Westminster, B. C., by Beloit Iron Works, is scheduled to go into production in April.

The machine will produce glazed papers and tissues of various kinds and its operation will virtually double the mill's capacity.

J. E. Goodwillie of the Beloit company was in New Westminster to check alignment of the machine's various sections and supervise its trials.



FROM THREE CORNERS OF U. S., these well known executives of pulp and paper and allied industries got together briefly in Hamilton, O., where their picture was snapped for PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY (left to right):

J. E. MAURER, Vice President and Treasurer of Fernstrom Paper Mills, Pomona, Calif., who was in Hamilton to confer with Black-Clawson officials regarding the new machine being built for his company;

HERMAN JOACHIM, Vice President and General Mgr. of Gibraltar Corrugated Paper Co., Inc., North Bergen, N. J., where he recently built a new board mill in record time. Mr. Joachim is rated as one of the nation's outstanding board mill engineers.

ALLAN HYER, Vice Pres. and Sales Mgr. for Black-Clawson, who held what was perhaps this industry's most critical post in Washington, D. C., during the war, in charge of WPB Distribution of Equipment;

Saint John Expansion Program

Production of the Saint John Sulphite, Ltd., pulp mill at Fairville, N. B., which is operating at a rate of 32,500 tons of bleached sulphite pulp annually, is to be stepped up to 40,000 tons through improvements and additions to the mill. This expansion move, which includes the acquisition of extensive timberlands in New Brunswick and Maine to supply the plant with its raw material, means that the company's assets will represent a value in excess of \$6,500,000.

Announcement was also made, in connection with the financing of the project, that an issue of \$2,500,000 of Saint John Sulphite, Ltd., first mortgage bonds will be publicly offered.

The mill was operated formerly by the Port Royal Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd., and was acquired by the present company, of which K. C. Irving of Saint John is president and managing director, in March of last year. Frank F. Lang, internationally known mechanical engineer of Dexter, N. Y., who has been associated with several large pulp and paper corporations, is vice-president in charge of production. Aime Gaudreau of Quebec City, who has been prominent in pulpwood production is vice-president in charge of woodlands operations. James M. Fear, who has had a long experience in pulp mill operations is mill manager.

The entire present output of the Saint John Sulphite, Ltd., plant is being sold to paper manufacturers, and more than 90% of this volume is taken up by export markets.

As the demand for sulphite pulp is far greater than the supply, and the outlook indicates that this favorable situation will continue the management expects a ready market for the enlarged capacity production of the mill.

Saint John Sulphite, Ltd., plans to obtain its pulpwood both from its own timberlands and by purchase in the open market, and the company has assured itself of an adequate flow of wood to feed the plant. It now owns more than 50,000 acres of timberlands in north-

eastern Maine, on the watershed of the Saint John River, as well as more than 68,000 acres of timber in Carleton and York counties, adjacent to the same broad waterway. The latter properties were purchased some time ago from the New Brunswick Railway Co. In these two areas of New Brunswick and Maine, it is estimated, are more than 650,000 cords of spruce and balsam, besides pine, cedar and hardwood.

Saint John Sulphite, Limited, has acquired 29.6% of the outstanding preferred and common shares of the Allagash Land Co., which owns more than 85,000 acres of timberlands in Aroostook, Penobscot, Somerset and Piscataquis counties in Maine. This area contains more than 535,000 cords of pulpwood.

Improvements contemplated for increased production at Saint John Sulphite, Ltd. in New Brunswick will not involve the construction of any new buildings but rather the replacement of old equipment with more modern machinery of greater capacity, according to Manager J. M. Fear.

"Our present plans call for a complete re-vamping of the wood room, together with the addition of a 12' x 45' barking drum, new rubber belted sorting table, installation of a multi-knife chipper," says Mr. Fear. "Log hauls and conveyers will also be revamped and replaced."

In the acid plant the company is installing a new combustion chamber layout, together with a new gas cooling system for more efficient operation and additional capacity. Babcock & Wilcox circulating system is being installed on the five digesters both for increased quality and capacity.

In the screening system it is planned to install a Jonssen knotter, new Watrous screens on the unbleached stock and the bleached screening system will be rehabilitated. More efficient operation and improved quality of output are the objectives sought.

Additions are also contemplated on the drying machine.

Instrument Engineers Participate In Pacific Coast Round Table

A symposium on instrumentation which featured its importance in production of high wet strength papers and corrosion problems and also touched upon many instrument headaches featured the Pacific Coast TAPPI meeting in Bellingham, Wash., on Mar. 11.

This was the last Coast meeting before the big three-day gathering, May 22-24 with the Superintendents at Gearhart, Ore., which TAPPI's new national president, Worthen Brawn, general superintendent of Pejepscot Paper Co., Brunswick, Maine, will attend.

About 100—one of the best turn-outs for TAPPI anywhere in the country outside of New York—attended the Bellingham meeting. A second Shibley contest paper for 1947 was presented by H. R. Clöffelter of Crown Zellerbach Corp., West Linn, Ore., on "Recovery of Fiber by Flotation." He showed samples of treated white water and recovered stock.

J. B. Chandler, field engineer for the Bristol Company of Waterbury, Conn., opened discussion with a paper on "Measurement and Control of pH." Before taking up the problem of different types of pH control instruments and their functions, Mr. Chandler gave a clear picture of just what pH represents. By the use of slides and simple explanations, the term pH or "power of hydrogen ions" was made clear to the assembly. He called attention to an often overlooked fact that the pH scale of 0-14 is logarithmic and explained that the difference between 3 and 5 represent 100 times the hydrogen concentration. After clearing up the terminology of the pH meter, he described the Beckman Control Instrument and its many uses. In washing of pulp, water treatment, continuous control of alum addition to paper machine furnish, white water treatment, and various other applications around paper and pulp mills.

He noted the increasing need for pH control due to the more general use of high wet strength papers. A considerable saving in the expensive resins can be made by more exact control of pH when running this type paper.

Corrosion problems were also considered and it was pointed out that with proper knowledge and control of white water, the loss from this trouble is greatly reduced. Mr. Chandler answered many questions.



Bellingham TAPPI instrument panel, officers and guests:

Top (left to right): H. T. Peterson, Instrument Man, Longview mill, Weyerhaeuser Tbr. Co., who was Moderator; George Galloway, Crown Zellerbach Corp., Camas, Section Chairman; A. G. Aggarwalla, from the Punjab, India, paper industry; Eric Ericsson, Puget Sound Pulp & Tbr. Co., in charge of arrangements. Below (l. to r.): H. R. Clöffelter, Crown Zellerbach Corp., West Linn, who presented Shibley contest paper; Eugene R. Klotz, of Oakland, Calif., Pacific Coast Mgr., Fischer and Porter Co., Hatboro, Pa.; J. G. Ziegler, Taylor Instrument Co., San Francisco, and J. B. Chandler of Atlanta, Ga., engineer for The Bristol Co., Waterbury, Conn.

A paper entitled "The Flowrator in the Pulp and Paper Industry" was presented by E. R. Klotz of Oakland, representative of Fischer & Porter Co., of Hatboro, Pa. By the use of both glass and metals, the Rotameter flowmeter is now able to operate on pressures up to 6000 p.s.i. and with flows up to 15000 g.p.m. on some installations, he said. He used slides to depict the history of flow metering and of rapid development of the Rotameter type of instrument.

J. G. Ziegler, of Taylor Instrument Co., presented the third paper "Applied Process Control" in an interesting and sometimes humorous discussion of the troubles of instrument designers and operators. He brought out in his remarks that time and process lags were the "bugaboo" of all instrument engineers and culminated his remarks with the suggestion that small changes in design of process equipment would greatly assist in making control more exact.

An evening social hour was followed by a banquet. Jagdish Aggarwalla, M.S. graduate of the University of Punjab, India, and now a student at the University of Washington, gave a talk on the "Industrialization of India." He predicted an accelerated development of the soon-to-be liberated sub-continent.

George Galloway of Crown Zellerbach, and chairman of the Coast Section of TAPPI, presided. Eric

Ericsson, technical director of Puget Sound Pulp and Timber Co., was in charge of arrangements, assisted by Sidney Collier, assistant superintendent at Puget Sound Pulp, and Malcolm Stewart, chemist for the same company.

Following is a condensation of the talk given at the Bellingham TAPPI meeting by Eugene R. Klotz, of Oakland, Calif., Pacific Coast manager for Fischer & Porter Co., Hatboro, Pa.:

The Flowrator

"The Flowrator (trade name for an instrument to measure and control fluid flow) was apparently first conceived in the latter half of the 19th century, but simply because of the lack of 'know-how' and particularly the difficulty of making the present precision bore metering tubes, very few were manufactured. Ten years ago this month, Kermit Fischer, the 'Daddy' of the present day meter, formed the Fischer & Porter Co.

"Rapidly following were developments such as heavy-walled precision bore interchangeable metering tubes, armored meters for high pressure or toxic fluids, automatic viscosity and density compensation, meter flows as low as 0.1 cc/minute, indicate, record, totalize and/or control flows from 5 cc to 15,000 GPM or CFM and finally indicating, recording and/or controlling viscosimeters.

"Three methods are used by Fischer & Porter to telemeter float positions for translation to recording, totalizing and/or controlling: 1—Impedance bridge system with refinements added to increase the torque delivered to the pen arm over the conventional types of bridge systems. 2—A powerful "Magna-Bond" close coupled instrument method of magnetic transmission between Flowrator float and the instrument method of magnetic transmission between the Flowrator float and the instrument follower mechanism. 3—Pneumatically. In no case are mechanical linkages or stuffing boxes used with the meter float insuring frictionless transmission. Automatic ratio controllers (proportioners) of single and multiple types, are regularly furnished utilizing either the impedance bridge or pneumatic methods of transmissions.

"The use of the Flowrator has rapidly increased in the pulp and paper industry, as well as in general processing plants, because of its lower and constant pressure loss, wider flow range from maximum to minimum flow, easy and quick check of remote instrument pen positioning by comparing primary float position with remote recorder pen position, long float, prime element (travel from 5 to 24 inches), linear calibration with same scale fraction readability at low flows as at high flows, no hysteresis or friction since the float moves freely in the fluid, and completely corrosion resistant metering elements and automatic viscosity compensation.

"The Flowrator has been used in the pulp and paper industry for handling the majority of the varied and difficult fluids used, and even those containing substantial amounts of solids."

Paper Makers Discuss Stock Preparation

Members of the Paper Makers & Associates of Southern California seem quite capable of staging interesting meetings; even when at the last moment their scheduled speaker is prevented from making his appearance.

At the Feb. 21 meeting, when C. H. Vickery, E. D. Jones & Son suddenly found himself under emergency orders flying from Portland to New York instead of to Los Angeles, Frank Wheelock, Fibreboard Products, Inc., program chairman, took Vickery's subject, "Evaluation of Stock Preparation Equipment," and, in a series of leading questions, soon had a round table

discussion going that lasted until a late hour.

The meeting was presided over by John Van Ounsem, Pioneer Flintkote Co., assisted by the secretary, Otto Sass, of the same company. This was the final meeting for acceptance of technical papers entered in the annual George M. Cunningham Award. Chairman W. A. Kinney, Pioneer Flintkote Co., announced that sufficient entries had been received to make the award eligible for 1947.

A colored motion picture, "River of Paper," showing operations of Powell River Paper Co., terminated the evening program.



L. G. OLDER, with many years experience in the paper industry, has been appointed to take charge of the new sales promotion department organized by the Paterson Pacific Parchment Co., San Francisco. W. J. Gray, general manager of the company, said Mr. Older will also continue to manage sales of special papers for the fruit and vegetable industries.

Battle Waging for Control Of St. Lawrence Corporation

Eastern financial circles are closely watching a reported battle for control of St. Lawrence Paper Mills and associated group, including Brompton Pulp & Paper Co. In recent weeks there has been unusual activity in the company's securities.

One report prevalent in Montreal was that Arthur White of Toronto, a former president, had enlisted the financial support of E. P. Taylor, Toronto capitalist. The so-called Noah Timmins investment trust has in the past been in control. It was the late Noah Timmins, who made his original fortune in the gold mines of northern Ontario, who personally financed the building of the Three Rivers mill of the St. Lawrence company and it was the Timmins group which largely influenced the merger with the Lake St. John and Brompton companies.

The two major interests in the St. Lawrence organization are said to have disagreed on some features of the deal whereby Brompton took over the former Lake Sulfite mill at Red Rock and converted it into a kraft producer. P. L. Scowen, formerly general manager of Brompton, is no longer with that organization.

E. P. Taylor first entered the forest industries when his group purchased the Chemainus, Vancouver Island, sawmill from the Humbird family, and later sold it to the H. R. MacMillan Export Co. Subsequently Taylor purchased four British Columbia sawmills and some logging companies, amalgamating them under the name of B. C. Forest Products, Ltd., last year.

Much interest was aroused throughout the eastern Canadian pulp and paper industry in the battle for control of St. Lawrence Corp.

A shareholders' representative committee was recently formed in Montreal designed to oppose "any schemes aimed at speculative promotion, or which are not in the best interests of the several classes of shareholders, the companies and the industry."

The committee was said to have been

formed with the aim of cooperating with the management in any reorganization plan which might be formulated.

The statement outlining the committee's objectives was issued from the office of Ross Clarkson, Montreal, acting chairman, who declared the proposal was to "encourage and bring about a reorganization of the St. Lawrence Corporation and its subsidiaries by which the various units will take a more simplified and effective form. The St. Lawrence group of companies is the only remaining large unit of the Canadian pulp and paper industry which has not reorganized its corporate structure from the period of pre-war difficulties and the committee feels that the time has come to bring about a constructive reorganization in the best interest of all concerned."

One of the groups reported to be engaged in the battle for proxies is the New York investment firm of Van Alstyne Noel & Co., said to be in association with Toronto interests.

St. Lawrence Corporation's only immediate source of revenue comprises dividends from Brompton Pulp & Paper Co., which is not in as favorable a cash position since it embarked on the Red Rock project, even though it did pay \$300,000 in dividends last year. Cost of the Red Rock development is said to have exceeded \$8,000,000. Working capital of Brompton at the end of 1945 was down to \$2,000,000 from a peak of more than \$4,000,000 a few years ago.

According to Financial Times, Montreal, the contest for control is of more than ordinary interest because Premier Maurice Duplessis of Quebec indicated recently that his government is interested in reorganization proposals which concern corporations dependent on the forest wealth of the province. The Red Rock operations, of course, are in Ontario, but Brompton has mills at East Angus in Quebec and St. Lawrence has a big mill at Three Rivers. Lake St. John Power & Paper Co., with mills at Dolbeau, Que., is a subsidiary.

Another Mayor From Pulp-Paper Industry

William Beckett, treasurer of the Beckett Paper Co., the oldest paper company in Ohio's Miami Valley, where mills are located every mile or so, has started another term as mayor of Hamilton, Ohio. It's been no easy job in that city, but he works hard at it and is immensely popular.

Mr. Beckett is one of at least three men from this industry who have been mayors. Chairman L. W. Sutherland of Sutherland Paper Co., long has held the post in Kalamazoo, Mich., and the late General Manager R. W. Simeral of Fir-Tex Insulating Board Co., was several times mayor of St. Helens, Ore.

Bill Ludwig's Daughter Now in Okinawa

Annette, daughter of William Ludwig, sales manager of Mead Corp., Chillicothe, O., is now in Okinawa in the West Pacific with her husband, Capt. Earl Whitmore of the U. S. Army.

She is a cousin of Superintendent Charles Ludwig of Mead Corp., Chillicothe, and also of Russell McVicker, purchasing agent of Chillicothe Paper Co., of the same city.

Esco Supplies Sulfite Mill in Brazil

Electric Steel Foundry Co., Portland, Ore., furnished and shipped to Cellulose Irani Limitada, Porto Alegre, Brazil, in January a complete circulating pulp system, including piping, strainer, valves, fittings, pumps, and indirect heaters. This is thought to be the first mill in South America to be making sulfite pulp similar to that being produced by the mills in the Pacific Northwest.

Esco engineered and designed this circulating system made of Esco alloy 45 stainless.

Municipal Sewage Plants Can Handle Board Mill Wastes and Other White Water

Partially treated board mill wastes and other white waters can be successfully handled by municipal sewage plants, particularly where the volume of such wastes is reduced substantially by re-use of process water.

This fact is established in a paper written by Dr. Harry W. Gehm, technical advisor for the National Council for Stream Improvement, 271 Madison Ave., New York 16. This is the body created two years ago to direct and stimulate studies for solution of stream problems, financed by nearly 90% of the pulp, paper and board industries of the United States.

Dr. Gehm recommends that "municipalities give careful consideration to such possibilities as both the industry and municipalities in many cases stand to gain by such co-operation.

Dr. Gehm gave his talk at a sewage plant operators' meeting in Pittsburgh, Pa., and, as reported in the Sewage Works Journal recently, this was his presentation, followed by comments of others present:

"There are few sewage treatment plants in this country which are required to treat wastes discharged from plants manufacturing pulp, paper and paperboard products. The type of wastes which are received by these plants consists of white water and bleach liquors, as the high strength of pulping liquors have excluded them from sewage systems. However, as the mills follow the present trend toward partial treatment of the weaker wastes, more sewage works will probably be called upon to handle these wastes than is at present the case. This is particularly true of the discharge from small paperboard mills using waste paper as raw material. This is because most such establishments are able to treat the white water to a degree by recovery processes that its strength is comparable to domestic sewage, its volume can be reduced by re-use of a considerable (often to 75% of the original) quantity of the treated water, the fact that the treated effluent will respond to the usual treatment processes, and the suitability of condenser and wash waters for direct discharge to streams. High degrees of treatment cannot be achieved economically by the small board

DR. HARRY W. GEHM: 'Municipalities should give careful consideration to possibilities of successfully handling partially treated board mill wastes and waters in sewage plants.'



mill, hence the municipality already operating a treatment plant is the logical recipient for such wastes if they respond to the sewage treatment process employed and if capacity is available.

"The character of partially treated board mill wastes is shown by the following analysis:

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
pH	6.8	6.2	6.0
Suspended solids, p.p.m.	200	50	120
B.O.D., p.p.m.	150	35	100

"The suspended solids consist generally of short fibers, clay, ink, and debris and the dissolved solids of adhesives such as sodium silicate and glue together with wood residues, water impurities, and extraneous organic matter."

In regard to response to treatment, such wastes behave as follows:

"1. *Sedimentation*.—On admixture with domestic sewage and passage through sewers and settling tanks the short fibers tend to coagulate in the form of light floc which will settle in adequately designed tanks. Removals in the range of 30 to 50% can be expected. If flocculation precedes settling, greater removals than those obtained by settling alone can be expected. A considerable volume of mill waste in relation to the total flow can be handled without perceptible loss in settling efficiency.

"2. *Chemical Treatment*.—The suspended matter contained in partially treated board mill waste responds well to coagulants employed in sewage treatment. A dense floc is formed which settles more rapidly than sewage flocculated with chemicals. Alum appears to be very adaptable for this purpose. The chemical dosage required for such wastes has been found to range from 200 to 1,000 pounds per million gallons. This is in the same dosage range as that of domestic sewage of aver-

age strength. Hence chemical treatment of mixtures of sewage and such waste should prove at least as satisfactory as treatment of the sewage alone. It will be recalled that the Laughlin process for sewage treatment once employed milled paper to aid floc formation and settling. While no conclusive benefit was demonstrated by the use of fiber in this process, its application was decidedly not detrimental and some engineers feel that its use would allow shorter detention time in settling devices.

3. Oxidation Treatment Processes.

—Laboratory, experiments have demonstrated that the B.O.D. of such wastes could be reduced to the same degree as domestic sewage by the activated sludge process. B.O.D. curves on the waste alone demonstrated that its oxidation proceeds at a rate similar to that of domestic sewage. There is, therefore, no reason to believe that mixtures of this waste and sewage cannot be treated satisfactorily by the activated sludge process and by trickling filters.

"4. *Chlorination*.—Where waste paper is used for board making, effluents generally contain bacteria in quantities similar to those found in sewage. Both laboratory and plant data are available which show that by the application of chlorine to a residual of 0.2 p.p.m., the B. Coli count is reduced to less than 1 per cc. This is the usual state department of health requirement for sewage effluents. The chlorine demand of such wastes generally is in the range of strong domestic sewage (10 to 20 p.p.m.). Admixture of a considerable volume with domestic sewage will raise the chlorine demand of the untreated mixtures. The rise in demand after sewage treatment processes is likewise to be less apparent, as much of the chlorine absorbed by this waste is taken up by the fiber which most processes remove. We can conclude, therefore, that efficient disinfection of sewage-waste mixtures can be obtained with normal chlorine dosages.

"5. *Difficulties*.—One difficulty which may be experienced by the sewage plant to which a board mill is connected is that during mill cleanup periods a considerable quantity of pulp may be discharged over a short period of time as accumu-

lations forming on the machines are washed off. This condition can be minimized to a great degree by co-operation on the part of the mill personnel in seeing that a minimum of pulp is washed into drains during cleaning up periods. The writer has seen demonstrations of such co-operation in which the sewage plant experienced no particular trouble during cleanup periods.

"6. Flows.—Discharge of white water from board mills returning 75 per cent of the treated waste for re-use runs between 2,000 and 5,000 gals. per ton of product per day. Acceptance of such effluents by sewage treatment plants should be predicated upon a degree of treatment at the mill which will yield a waste of substantially the same strength as domestic sewage and the adequacy of the treatment plant to handle the flow, maintaining proper unit loadings."

Comment

After Dr. Gehm had then stated his conclusions, urging municipalities to consider handling these wastes, Sol Seid, supervising engineer, Sewage Treatment Plant, New Brunswick, N. J., made the following comment:

"The paper presented by Dr. Gehm on the effect of paper mill wastes on sewage treatment plant operation, is of great interest in that he gives a fairly complete picture of the character and response to treatment of the type of paper mill waste that sewage plants are likely to be called upon to handle more and more in the future.

"It is interesting that in New Brunswick, which has a large number of industries, one of the main industrial wastes is the paper manufacturing waste from a converting mill which consists of white water. At no time have we experienced any trouble handling this waste by chemical treatment. However, I must admit that twice in the past seven and a half years we have had plugging of our bars screens due to the cleaning out of stock chests at the mill. Upon investigation and conferences with the industry involved, this difficulty has been eliminated. This was brought about mainly by the exercise of care on the part of the industry.

"Where the capacity of the sewage treatment plan is such that it can handle additional loads of industrial wastes in addition to its normal flow of domestic sewage, the method of mutual treatment works to the advantage of both the industry and the municipality. This is particularly the case where high de-

grees of treatment are involved. Many industries have shown willingness to provide partial treatment but find very high degrees of treatment an excessive burden.

"For example, in the city of New Brunswick, we have some 90 industries, small and large, and of these some 28 have wastes requiring treatment. If each and every one of these wastes were treated individually they would require a tremendous capital and operating outlay and most substantial duplication or repetition of supervision and operation. When these wastes are combined they can be handled at the municipal treatment plant. In order to overcome the additional costs of treatment brought about by the industrial waste, our municipality, after much investigation, passed an industrial waste or factory effluent ordinance. This ordinance is set up in such a manner that the amount of money collected by the city offsets the money spent for industrial waste treatment.

"In *Sewage Works Journal*, Volume 16, No. 4, for July, 1944, can be found the complete text of this industrial waste ordinance of the city of New Brunswick. This ordinance appears along with an article by Mayor Chester W. Paulus on a resume of the overall picture in our city. The basis of charge, which I feel is worthwhile repeating, is as follows:

Flow—\$22.00 per m.g.

Chlorine Demand—\$5.00 per 100 lb.

Solids—\$5.00 per ton.

"The paper mill waste received at our plant amounts to 356,000 gallons per day, which is 3.3 per cent of our flow. The solids loading amounts to 1 ton of dry solids a day. It is interesting to note that this paper mill waste does not appreciably affect digestion and appears to handle very well on vacuum filters. I might state that the solids from this waste, in conjunction with sewage, react in regard to sludge treatment and handling in very much the same manner as sewage solids.

"It is very important that there be complete co-operation between industry and municipality and the desire on the part of both to share their burden equally. The industries should be more than willing to share their part of all costs. Both municipality and industry should be willing to spend time, money and research in solving of the problem of industrial waste disposal. With this sort of co-operation we can expect rapid advances in stream pollution abatement. These rapid advances can

not be made by any single agency, co-operation of all the agencies is required."

Penn Mill Is Cited

The chairman of the meeting, a Mr. Siebert, then mentioned the accomplishment of a Pennsylvania mill. He said:

"A short time ago I visited a paper mill in Pennsylvania from which absolutely no wastes were discharged. It is a small tissue mill which produces about 6 tons per day of ten-pound paper from bleached and unbleached sulfite, used newsprint, ledger, fly-leaf, and some scrap stock. The mill has a small storage basin about 30 feet in diameter and 3 feet deep and all water is treated and recirculated in a short connected system.

"The mill officials state that their felts last longer than two competing mills which discharge large something to do with the success are used in the recirculated wastes. Possibly high temperatures have something to do with the success of the method. The paper produced is said to pass federal specifications."

Volney Builds New Felt Mill in Oregon

Volney Felt Mills of 5818 Archer Road, Summit, Ill., (a Chicago suburb) is building a new felt mill in Portland, Ore., where they already have a roofing plant. The new plant is expected to get into production during the fall months making double-width 92-inch rag-base roofing felt.

Chicago operations of the company are being moved to a new location at Summit.

A construction permit for the new \$250,000 Portland plant was approved in January and building construction began the first of March.

B. B. Alexander is the Portland manager and will be in charge of the new plant.

Volney Felt Mills is a subsidiary of Lloyd A. Fry Roofing Co. Paul McGaffigan, of Chicago, is vice president in charge of operations. Lloyd Fry, Jr., is another top executive.

Australian Newsprint Mills Plan Expansion

Australian Newsprint Mills, Boyer, Tasmania, plan to spend more than \$3,000,000 on an enlargement program in the near future, according to Sir Keith Murdock, chairman of the board.

Sir Keith stated that newsprint at Boyer is now 30,000 tons a year, well above the rated capacity of the one paper machine operating. Contracts are reported to have been signed by all newspapers in Australia using more than 1000 tons of newsprint annually to take between them the output of the company up to 1956.

With this commitment, the company has proceeded with installation of a second machine and within three years production will be increased to 70,000 tons.

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Comparison of Possible Bases For Sulfite Pulping--Economics of Recovery

Since discovery of the sulfite process by Tilghman in 1867, attempts have been made from time to time to utilize bases other than calcium. Tilghman (1) recognized the possibility of using bases other than calcium; and the first commercial sulfite mill, built by Ekman in Sweden in 1874, for a time employed magnesium as a base.

As the sulfite process developed and came into general use, manufacturers turned to the use of limestone for the preparation of cooking acid because of its very low price as compared with other bases. Many sulfite mills using a milk of lime system for preparing acid have used dolomitic lime for many years. The general feeling among those mills using dolomitic lime for the preparation of their acid is that a pulp of somewhat softer characteristics and somewhat higher unbleached brightness results from its use. Because relatively pure limestone is almost universally available and because of its low cost, most modern sulfite mills have resorted to limestone tower acid making systems with the results that comparatively few mills continue to use milk of lime systems in which dolomitic lime is the raw material for their base. Natural dolomitic, while obtainable at prices comparable to limestone, does not find use in the tower acid system because of its inactivity.

Most of the investigations of bases other than lime have been made with the view of producing pulp qualities differing materially from those which may be obtained when using a calcium base. With the recognition of certain improved quality factors through the use of a dolomitic lime base, studies of the more soluble bases have been made from time to time.

It is well recognized that certain wood species, particularly those represented by the pines and by Douglas fir, are not successfully pulped when using lime base cooking acid. By changing to more soluble bases some success has accompanied these changes. Interest in the possibilities of using a pure magnesium base cooking acid has been revived by Tomlinson's announcement of a cyclic process using this base (2) (3) (4) The Forest Products Laboratory of Madison Wis., has investigated the comparative value of calcium, mag-

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This is a paper given at 1946 summer meeting of Technical Section, Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, Port Arthur, Ont.

nesium, and sodium base acid for the pulping of southern pines (5). Benson and associates (6) have investigated the use of ammonia base acid for the pulping of Douglas fir. Cross and Engelstad (7) developed a process for the use of ammonia base which was later installed at the Toten sulfite mill in Nygard, Norway. It should be noted that the Cross and Engelstad process is used on pulp woods which may be successfully pulped with lime base and is not confined to those species difficult to pulp by the sulfite process.

Lime base cooking acid has some operating advantages and some very definite disadvantages. When sulfite manufacturers discontinued the use of lead-lined and acid-resisting bronze digesters and turned to the use of brick-lined digesters, they discovered that calcium sulfite and monosulfite was deposited in the more or less porous brick lining and that it was very effective in rendering the brick linings impervious to cooking acid. On the other hand, lime base cooking acid limits the concentration of the combined because of the low solubility of calcium bisulfite and its strong tendency to separate out as calcium monosulfite at elevated temperatures, thus causing serious liming of strainers if the amount of combined carried is too high.

Experience has shown that certain definite ratios of base to wood are required for different wood species. This ratio expressed in terms familiar to the sulfite operators lies somewhere between 3.5 per cent and 5.5 per cent of "combined" based on the oven-dry wood. This will vary to some extent with the wood species used and with the type of pulp which is being produced. Because of the low solubility of calcium bisulfite, the operator is limited in the concentration of acid which he can use. Normally the charge of wood in the digester is completely covered with acid before cooking is started. This is common practice in order to avoid

so-called burned chips if the chip charge is not completely covered. As the result of this practice, the liquor in the digester expands during the heating process and some of it must be relieved from the system. Therefore, the operator must so adjust the combined content of the acid to allow for a certain amount of loss of combined which passes out in side and top relief during the early part of the cooking cycle. Palmrose (8) demonstrated that with more soluble bases it is possible to carry acid concentrations high enough and liquor level in the digester low enough to avoid any side relief, thus enabling the operator to calculate the exact amount of combined necessary for the particular wood species and the particular quality of pulp being produced without suffering the uncertainties encountered in relieving acid during the early part of the cook. It has been found as the result of Palmrose's work that a considerable lower ratio of acid to oven-dry wood may be employed when using a soluble base, provided good circulation is maintained in the digester during the cooking process and provided the liquor is drawn from the bottom of the digester by a circulating pump and discharged over the chips at the top of the digester in sufficient volume to keep the chips above the liquor level continuously wetted with circulating acid. The significance of these studies by Palmrose will be appreciated when discussing methods of chemical recovery.

If we assume that approximately 350 pounds of pure calcium carbonate is required for producing the acid for one ton of sulfite, the following quantities of other bases will be required, based on molecular weight:

370 pounds of sodium carbonate per ton

119 pounds of anhydrous ammonia per ton

140 pounds of magnesium oxide per ton

Based on an average market value, the cost of each of these bases per ton of unbleached sulfite will be approximately as follows:

Sodium	\$3.70 per ton
Ammonia	\$3.57 per ton
Magnesium	\$2.80 per ton
Calcium	\$.74 per ton

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can afford to use other bases than calcium without employing some method of recovery which will bring his cost relatively close to the cost of calcium as a base. It is of course recognized that under certain conditions a manufacturer may be justified in spending much more per ton of pulp for base because of certain local requirements. This will be discussed under the heading of "Ammonium Base Recovery."

The cost of the different proposed bases per ton of sulfite pulp produced indicates that with the exception of lime every effort should be made for complete or nearly complete recovery. A recovery of the chemicals used in the cooking of wood, which includes the evaporation and burning of the waste liquor, not only offers an opportunity to recover the cooking chemicals free from contamination with organic matter but also takes advantage of the energy available in the organic portion of the waste liquor for the generation of steam and power. By following such a process, all products of the recovery are immediately utilized by the pulp mill and the development of markets outside of the pulp industry is avoided.

Before considering the possibilities of base recovery it may be well to discuss the effect on pulp quality of the use of different bases. In the past there has been much discussion on this subject; but a review of the literature with few exceptions indicates that such discussion is confined more to opinions than to accurate, comparable scientific data. Cross and Engelstad (9) made a rather elaborate study of ammonia base sulfite pulping which led them to conclude that the use of ammonia as a base permitted a wider choice in selection of pulp quality than was possible when using calcium as a base. A very thorough and scientific study was made by M. O. Schur and R. E. Baker (10) in which they compare the use of calcium base alone, sodium base alone, and a mixture of calcium and sodium as bases. In a thesis prepared by Cable and published in the monograph *Chemistry of the Sulfite Process* (11), beginning on page 119 the results of studies on the pulping of spruce with various bases, together with a review of the literature, was very thoroughly covered. In a summary of this work, Cable concludes that the yields and quality of pulps produced by use of the different bases are substantially the same in all cases.

Schur and Baker (10) concluded

that when the pulping process is so adjusted as to produce pulps of the same bleachability, there is substantially no quality difference observed as far as physical characteristics are concerned. There seemed to be a tendency toward lowered screenings with sodium base than with calcium base, but yields were substantially the same for the same bleach requirement.

They made no statement regarding the chemical analysis such as ash content and composition. They did mention that the ether-soluble material was reduced when using sodium base as compared to calcium base.

In the course of investigating the various bases in the Pulp Division research laboratory of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Co. at Longview, very careful comparisons, using calcium as a reference base, were made using magnesium, sodium and ammonium.

The conclusions reached as a result of these studies were that the more soluble bases tended to give lower screenings and higher brightness in the unbleached form than were obtainable with calcium base. Although the unbleached pulp was definitely brighter when the more soluble bases were used, requirements for bleaching to standard white were the same regardless of the base used if the permanganate numbers of all pulps compared were the same. It was found that it was possible to cook faster with the more soluble bases than with calcium base. It is well-known that when using calcium base acid a very definite penetration and diffusion time must be employed to avoid excessive screenings. This is less critical with the more soluble bases. It was found possible to reduce the total cooking time to between 4 and 5 hours with magnesium, sodium, and ammonium bases with no more screenings than were obtained when cooking with calcium base for periods varying between 8½ and 9½ hours. The quality of the pulps cooked with the more soluble bases in these short cooking times was fully equal to that of the pulps produced with calcium base with longer cooking periods.

To summarize the conclusions of other investigators, together with the results of our experimental studies, the indications are that in the production of pulps of the same bleach requirement, the more soluble bases will yield pulp of higher unbleached brightness, there will be a definite reduction in the screenings,

a somewhat lower ether extract, and cooking time may be definitely shortened as compared with calcium base. Pulp quality, as far as present physical tests are concerned, will be the same regardless of what base is used provided all pulps are cooked to the same bleach requirement. The chemical analysis of the pulps produced, using the different bases, may be expected to be substantially the same, with the exception of the ash content and the chemical nature of the ash, which will vary with the type of base used.

From the data presented above, it is evident that in the pulping of wood species commonly used for the manufacture of sulfite pulp, there are no outstanding advantages obtained by the use of bases other than calcium. There may be some advantages in the shortening of cooking time and in the production of a brighter unbleached pulp, but such advantages are far out-weighed by the increased cost of other bases over calcium unless an efficient method of recovery of the more expensive bases are used.

During the past decade there has been greatly increased interest in waste sulfite liquor disposal. In this country this interest has been stimulated primarily by legislation, either proposed or already enacted, which will eventually prohibit the discharge of sulfite waste liquor into adjacent waterways. In Sweden the interest in waste sulfite liquor disposal, stems from present high fuel costs for the generation of steam and power.

In the Pacific Northwest, in addition to the stream pollution we have a situation which approaches that of Sweden. Coal is not readily available in the Pacific Northwest and waste wood in the form of hogged fuel has been the prevailing source of energy for steam and power generation. It is obvious that when waste wood is burned for the generating of steam and power, a large tonnage of valuable cellulose is consumed. The pulp industry of the Pacific Northwest is turning more and more to a better utilization of waste wood, such as the production of either sulfate or sulfite pulp, and is looking toward the utilization of the noncellulosic portion of the wood for the generation of steam and power.

Calcium Base Recovery

Numerous suggestions have been made for the recovery of steam, power, and chemicals from the waste liquors of the sulfite industry. Calcium base liquor may be used under the proper conditions for the generation of steam and power

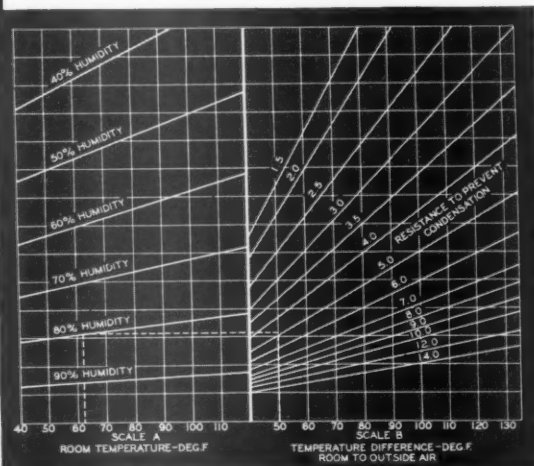
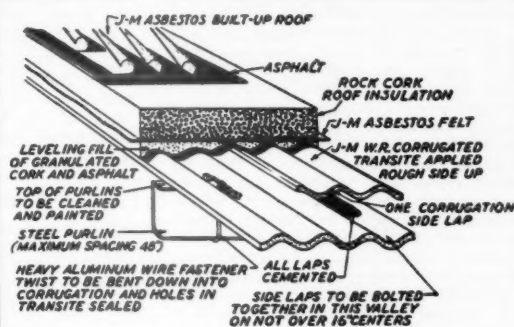
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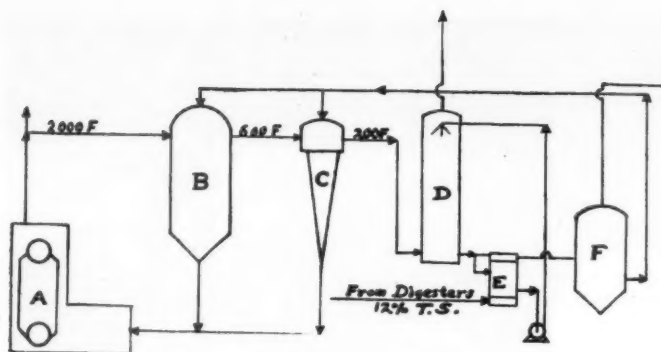


Fig. 1

but only relatively little of the cooking chemicals may be recovered, because in the burning process the calcium and sulfur combine to form calcium sulfate from which the original cooking elements are not practicably recoverable.

In Sweden the difficulty of recovering calcium and sulfur from calcium base waste liquors has been recognized, and attention has been confined to heat recovery alone. Two processes have been developed and are at present in actual commercial operation in Sweden. These are known as the Ramen process and the Rosenblad process (12).

There are several possible modifications of the Ramen process; one of which is illustrated diagrammatically in figure 1 where "A" represents a steam generator. A portion of the combustion gases from "A" at approximately 2000° F. are conducted to a spray dryer ("B"), where partially concentrated waste liquor from a flash evaporator ("F") is evaporated to dryness. Gases leaving "B" are cooled to about 600° F. are conducted to a cyclone ("C") where an adjusted spray from the flash evaporator ("F") further reduces the gas temperature to 200° F., at the same time discharging more dried waste liquor solids. The solids from spray dryer ("B") and cyclone ("C") are then pulverized and fed to steam generator ("A") as a powdered fuel. The gases leaving "C" and cooled to approximately 200° F. are conducted to a scrubber ("D") where they are cooled by water circulating through heat exchanger ("E"); the cooled gases being discharged to the atmosphere. Waste liquor from the digesters of not less than 12 per cent total solids content is heated in heat exchanger ("E") and delivered to flash evaporator ("F"), which is maintained under a vacuum by barometric condenser ("G").

By operating in this manner it is said that the equivalent of one and a half multiple effects is obtained in evaporating the waste liquor, and a considerable amount of steam and power is recovered in the burning process.

The Rosenblad system evaporates the liquor in a multiple-effect evaporating system using Rosenblad heat exchangers on the different effects. The liquor is evaporated to a total solids content of 50 to 60 per cent and sprayed directly into the steam generator furnace. Scaling is avoided by periodically reversing the circulation in the Rosenblad heat exchangers so that steam from the multiple-effect evaporation, containing an appreciable amount of SO₂, cleans

the scale from the evaporator passages in which waste liquor has previously been circulated. After scale removal the circulation is again reversed.

Neither the Ramen nor the Rosenblad process recovers sulfur or base; substantially all of the sulfur and base being discharged from the furnace as calcium sulfate ash.

Sodium Base Recovery

The recovery of soda from a sodium base waste liquor has been the object of extended study and experiment. Where a mill is operating both the sulfite and sulfate processes, the sodium base waste liquor may be evaporated and burned as in a kraft recovery process. The smelt from the furnace is then delivered to kraft recovery to make up the soda losses of the kraft mill.

At the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory, Billington, Chidester, and Curran, after considerable study evolved a process for recovering sodium bisulfite from soda base waste liquor (13). This process involves seven distinct steps and is shown in the following flow diagram.

Waste liquor from the digesters is evaporated in multiple-effect evaporators and burned in a waste heat boiler with or without the addition of sodium sulfate to make up soda losses. The smelt produced in the burning is crushed and mixed with moist sodium bicarbonate. The mixture is heated with hot stack gases or steam to approximately 200° F., under which conditions hydrogen sulfide is evolved from the sodium sulfide in the smelt, and the sodium sulfide is converted to sodium carbonate. The hydrogen sulfide is burned to produce sulphur dioxide. The sodium carbonate obtained from steaming or heating the mixture of sodium bicarbonate and smelt is dissolved and is carbonated with CO₂ obtained from the sulfiting step. The concentration of this carbonate solution is so adjusted that sufficient bicarbonate is precipitated during the carbonation to supply the required amount needed for decomposing the sodium sulfide. The final sulfited solution then becomes acid for the next cycle.

While this process was developed and worked on a laboratory scale, it has never been put into pilot plant or full-scale operation. It is definitely a complicated chemical engineering process and no information is available as to

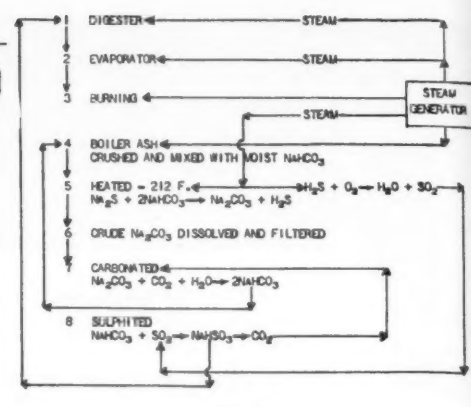


Fig. 2

the efficiencies of the various steps when operated on a large scale.

Ammonium Base Recovery

At the present time ammonia base cooking liquor is used in two sulfite mills. One of these is the Toten sulfite mill in Norway and the other is the Shelton, Washington, mill of Rayonier Incorporated. Pu until recently no attempt was made at the Toten mill to recover the ammonia base and sulfur. The Norwegian Hydroelectric Company, who are large manufacturers of ammonia and are interested in the operation of the Toten mill, obtained a patent for the recovery of ammonia and sulphur (14). Like the sodium base recovery process mentioned above, this is likewise a complicated chemical engineering process.

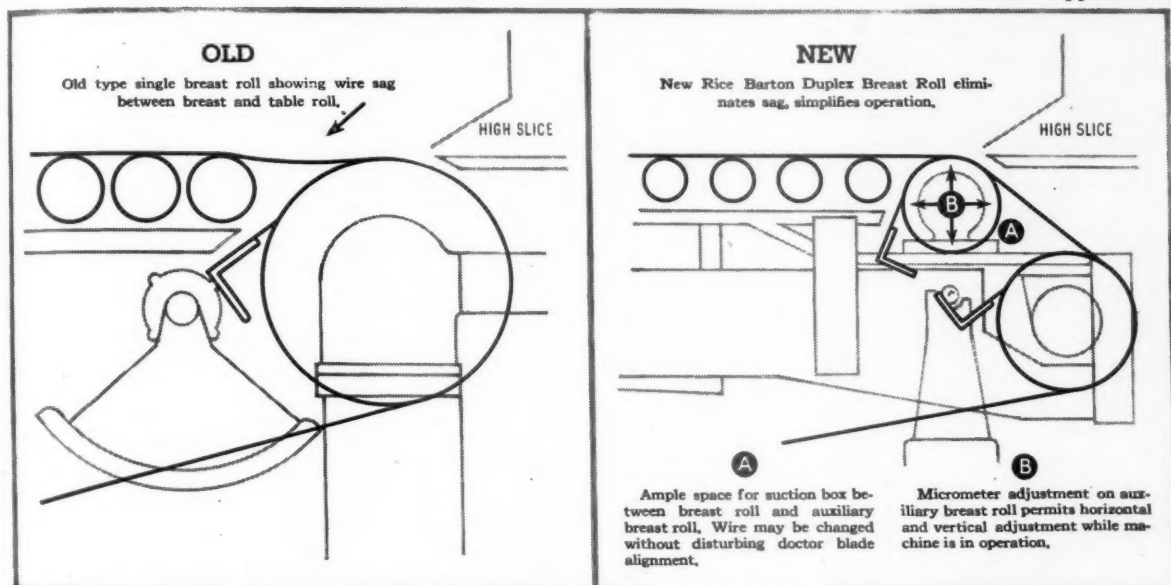
According to the specification of the patent, the waste liquor, fortified by dry solids from a previous operation, is heated under pressure to produce a solid mass, which is subsequently dried and submitted to partial pyrolysis at temperatures approaching 5- or 600° C. under controlled conditions involving the admission of air saturated with moisture. It is claimed that in this pyrolysis step, between 70 and 88 per cent of the sulphur is recovered as SO₂ and over 99 per cent of ammonia is recovered. The gases containing SO₂ and ammonia are passed through a scrubbing tower for the production of fresh cooking acid. The coke resulting from the pyrolysis step is presumably burned for the generation of heat and power. How far this process has been developed commercially and how well it meets the claims of the patent specification is not known to the writer.

At the Shelton, Wash., mill of Rayonier Incorporated, where ammonium base cooking liquor is now being used, no attempts are at present being made to recover chemicals or energy. This is purely a disposal project installed to avoid pollution of adjacent waters. At the time this process was installed it was not possible to obtain the necessary evaporating equipment and boiler plant facilities for the recovery of heat and sulfur. As operated under present conditions, the ammonia base waste liquor is evaporated by countercurrent contact with combustion gases resulting from the burning of the concentrated waste liquor. A long combustion furnace

NEW RICE BARTON Duplex Breast Roll

gives greater control of sheet formation

Patent Applied For



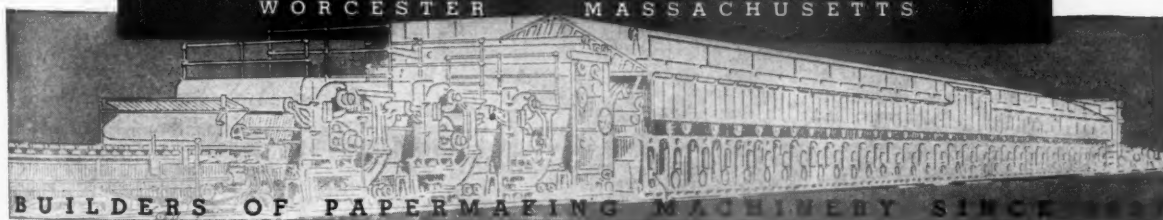
Longer wire life . . . better control of sheet formation . . . simplification of operation, are only a few of the advantages of the new Rice Barton Duplex Breast Roll.

Designed by Rice Barton engineers* to reduce span between breast roll and the first table roll, without wearing drag of forming board, and at the same time reducing wire deflection at this point.

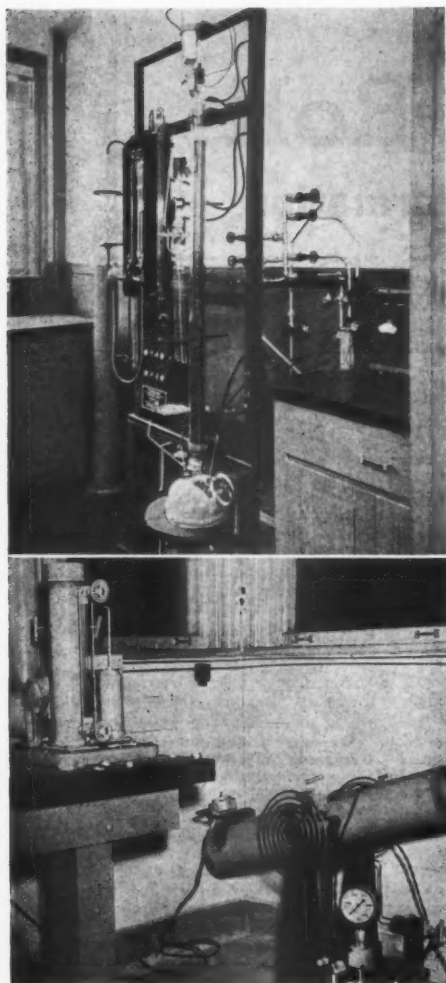
Check the explanatory diagrams . . . see how this level run of wire prevents the stock from running out at the edges . . . note the elimination of cross shaft, gears, etc. . . and the horizontal and vertical adjustments that can be made with the machine in operation.

Write for further information

Rice Barton Corporation
WORCESTER MASSACHUSETTS



BUILDERS OF PAPERMAKING MACHINERY SINCE 1897



POWELL RIVER CO., Powell River, B. C., is extending the field of operation of its 3-year-old modern laboratory to include more intense wood chemical research. Upper view shows a new 100-plate laboratory fractionating column. Below is hydrogenation equipment.

connecting with a stack is provided. Weak waste liquor is showered into the combustion gases at a point nearest the stack. The partially evaporated waste liquor from the first shower is pumped to a second set of showers nearer the zone of combustion. The liquor, concentrated in this step to approximately 40 per cent total solids, is pumped to a final set of showers where it burns completely and furnishes sufficient heat for the earlier steps in the evaporation.

The way is open for this mill eventually to install equipment which will enable them to recover sulfur and energy in the form of steam and power. However, it is doubtful if ammonia can be recovered to any extent by direct combustion since under these conditions at least most of the ammonia will break down in the combustion to nitrogen and water.

Magnesium Base Recovery

Of all the bases which may be practically employed in the sulfite process,

magnesium offers the simplest and most efficient recovery possibilities.

When a compound consisting of magnesium and sulfur, in combination with organic material, is burned. The magnesium is recovered in the form of magnesium oxide and the sulfur passes off in the combustion gases as SO_2 .

This property of magnesium base waste liquor is the basis of the recovery process which has been publicized rather extensively and which was investigated both on a laboratory scale and on a pilot scale by the Babcock & Wilcox Co. in cooperation with G. H. Tomlinson and the Howard Smith Paper Co. (15), as well as by the Pulp Division of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Co.

The essential features of the process have been protected by patents which are owned or controlled by the Babcock & Wilcox Co. (2) (3) (4) (16) (17). The cyclic process, which involves the use of pure magnesium base cooking liquor, the recovery of the waste liquor from the cooked pulp, and the evaporation and burning of this waste liquor, presents no particularly difficult chemical engineering problems. It is essential however, that in the burning of the waste liquor, furnace and boiler construction must be so designed that the magnesium oxide ash is not subjected to high temperatures for appreciable time intervals. Magnesium oxide, if maintained at high temperatures for appreciable lengths of time, becomes partially converted into periclase, a crystalline modification of the oxide, which is nonreactive. To avoid the formation of periclase, the furnace and boiler must be so designed that the magnesium oxide ash does not collect in high temperature zones and is rapidly swept through the furnace and boiler, suspended in the combustion gases. Under these conditions the ash is quickly cooled and recovered in the form of a highly active caustic magnesia ash which later serves as an efficient medium for absorption of SO_2 from the combustion gases. The first commercial installation of this process is now in the course of erection at the Longview mill of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., and it is expected that it will be in operation sometime in 1947.

It is hardly necessary at this time to describe in detail the actual structural changes involved in this process except to explain that the digesters will be provided with indirect heating and with circulating systems which will be so arranged that liquor ratios as low as 2.5 pounds of total liquor per pound of oven-dry wood may eventually be used. By so doing, the minimum consumption of steam for cooking and evaporation will be achieved.

After completing the cooking, the digesters will be blown down to atmosphere through a suitable recovery system and the contents washed out with strong, hot waste liquor from previous cooks. The pulp will be washed in a counter-current washing system, using vacuum washers.

The strong waste liquor will be neutralized with sufficient magnesium oxide to bring the pH to between 7 and 8 to avoid loss of SO_2 in the quintuple-effect evaporators used for concentrating the liquor.

The liquor leaving the final evaporating effect at 50 to 55 per cent total solids will be further concentrated by hot gases from the recovery furnace to between 60 and 70 per cent total solids. The concentrated liquor will be sprayed into a suitably constructed furnace and

boiler for the generation of steam. The magnesium oxide separated from the combustion gases by suitable cyclones is made into a slurry and used for absorbing the SO_2 from the combustion gases; thus producing a solution of magnesium bisulfite, which is brought up to the desired concentration of free SO_2 by absorbing the relief gases from the cooking and blow-down of the digesters.

Results of pilot plant operation indicate that losses of magnesium and sulfur should not exceed 10 per cent. This means that magnesium oxide consumption should not exceed approximately 15 pounds per ton, and sulfur consumption will be somewhere in the vicinity of 25 pounds per ton. With liquor ratios in the cooking process adjusted to give high concentration of total solids, this mill is expected to be substantially self-sustaining as far as process steam and power requirements are concerned.

If this modified sulfite process confirms on a large scale results obtained in the operation of two plants for periods of about a year, an important advance will have been made in the sulfite industry. Stream pollution will be done away with, cooking chemicals will, in large measure, be recovered, and the energy requirements of the mill will be supplied through the burning of the organic solids in the waste liquor.

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Paper Mills Men's Club Elects Leiser

About 60 members of the Southern California Paper Mill Men's Club attended the March 11 meeting at the Mayfair Hotel, Los Angeles.

Jack Leiser, manager of Pioneer Wrapper Co., Los Angeles, was elected treasurer of the club. Mr. Leiser succeeds Ben Bahnsen.

John Kirby of Kirby Sales, was program chairman. Newby Green of Crown-Willamette Paper Co. presided.

Gyllensvard Killed On So. America Trip

Eric C. Gyllensvard, export and New York office manager of Farrel-Birmingham Co., was killed on Feb. 17, when struck by lightning in Sao Paulo, Brazil, on a business trip to South America. Mr. Gyllensvard was born in Sweden.

ggest producer of unbleached sulphite wood pulp in the U. S.

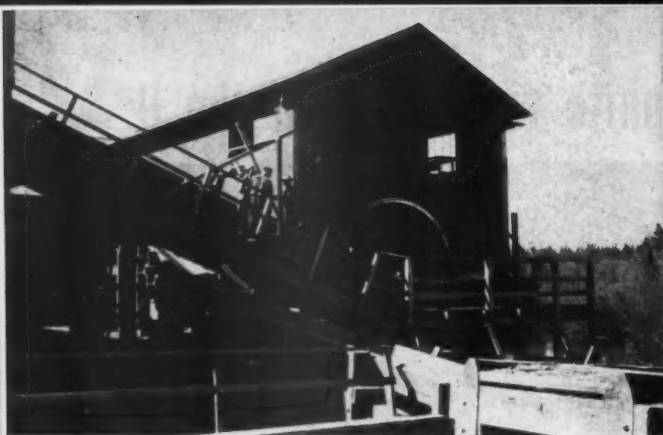


AIR VIEW OF PLANT • BELLINGHAM, WASHINGTON

ANNUAL CAPACITY 135,000 TONS

FIRST AND FINAL OPERATIONS
IN PRODUCTION OF QUALITY
WOOD PULP FOR DOMESTIC
AND FOREIGN CONSUMERS

PUGET SOUND PULP & TIMBER CO.
Bellingham, Washington



Left: New wood plant of Fir-Tex Insulating Board Co., St. Helens, Ore. Big U-bar barking drum is seen in building. Conveyor is shown which receives barked wood from drum supplied by Fibre Making Processes, Inc. Right: Logs come in by manganese steel chain and cast steel chair system, an Electric Steel Foundry Co. installation, to a Sumner swing saw carrying a Simonds Saw & Steel Co. 96-inch pulpwood blade. The stand-by unit is a Sumner drag saw with arc swing.

New Wood Plant Goes Into Operation At Fir-Tex Insulating Board Company

At long last, all difficulties of striking workers and equipment delivery delays behind them, the new wood plant of Fir-Tex Insulating Board Co., St. Helens, Ore., is in operation, doing the job for which it was constructed in better fashion than the original visualizers hoped. Difficulties from which this plant has sometimes suffered in the past are now completely eliminated, and production can be maintained henceforth on a level keel. The only factor which the new wood handling equipment does not insure, is the supply of raw material itself. Assuming this to be a constant factor, the entire mill can now turn out an invariable amount of finished



W. L. FAILING, Acting Gen. Mgr., who directed plans and work on New Fir-Tex wood plant at St. Helens, Ore.

products on a daily basis.

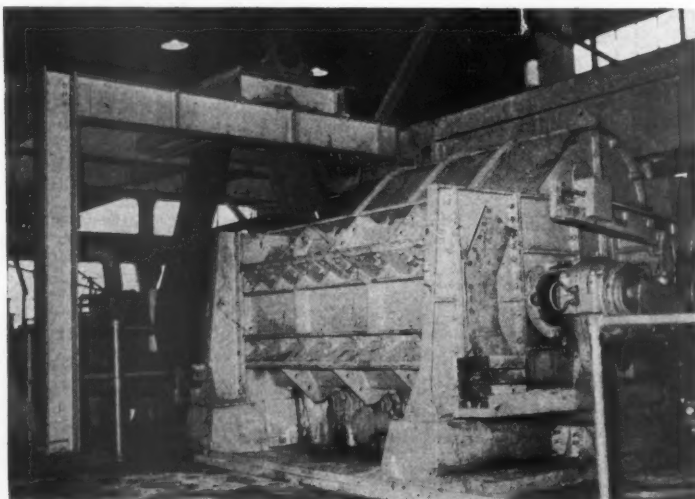
Logs come to the Fir-Tex plant by Columbia River towage, by railroad, or by truck. The pond is actually a slough of the Columbia River. Logs from the pond come

into the main part of the mill through chair system, which is an Electric Steel Foundry Co. installation, and are conveyed to a Sumner-built a 150-foot log chute, utilizing man-Simonds Saw and Steel Co. inserted ganese steel chain and cast steel bit pulp wood saw. A standby unit for the same purpose consists of a Sumner drag saw, mounted with an arc swing. After logs are cut at 4-ft. lengths, they go onto a five-strand flat chain conveyor system, which carries them in front of a steam powered splitter unit, based on Fir-Tex's own design. The conveyor system is readily reversible so that logs too large to go on may be reversed and split again to proper size. The splitter has the usual heavy wedge-type forged steel head, attached to a 7-inch plunger that operates at 150 lbs. steam pressure through a 16-inch cylinder with a stroke of 72 inches. Wood cut to 48 inches can be handled.

Reduced to cordwood by the splitter, the wood moves to the end of the conveyor and is there dropped to a traverse elevating conveyor which carries it to the last unit to be placed, a drum barker.

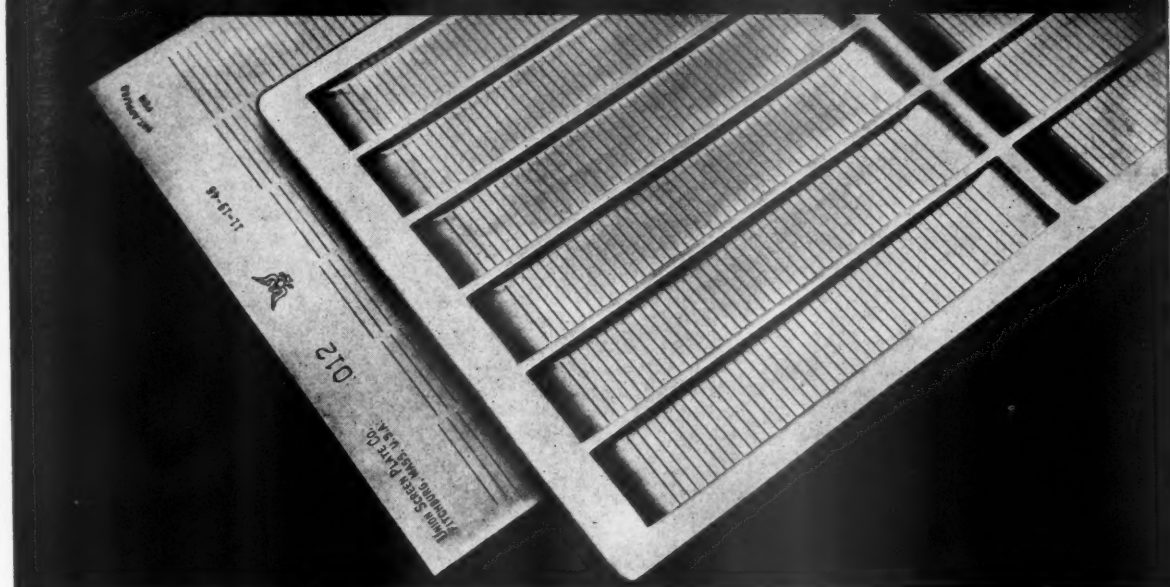
U-Bar Barking Drum

This is a large type U bar, 12 x 45 foot barking drum, manufactured by Fibre Making Processes, Inc., and designed by W. H. Guettler, president of that concern. The U bar name derives from a specially shaped bar set to the number of 60 which gives that quantity convex striking surfaces to accomplish bark



ROLL-O-FINER installation at Fir-Tex Insulating Board Co. is aligned with remaining pulp handling operations to prepare an average of 15% of stock by imparting peculiar qualities accomplished in this type of beater. Stock enters top (left), rotates against bed plates (foreground side) and discharges on far side (right).

CHANNEL BACK



The Modern Bronze Screen Plate

- ◆ Channel construction maintains slot stiffness
 - ◆ Stringing and clogging of slots greatly lessened
 - ◆ Slot area increased compared to old style plates
 - ◆ Sufficient strength for use on any screen equipment
- ◆ Weight of plate reduced for ease in handling
 - ◆ Amount of plate cleaning needed held to minimum
 - ◆ Plate inspection and maintenance made easier
 - ◆ Takes chromium or nickel plating more readily
- ◆ Plate has six channels and four cross-truss ribs
 - ◆ Supplied with 4 to 8 slots per inch, cut .006" and up
 - ◆ Standard dimensions are $\frac{3}{8}$ " thick by 42" or 43" long
 - ◆ Available in both drilled and Witham-bevelled types

A TRIAL ORDER IS THE BEST PROOF



UNION SCREEN PLATE COMPANY

FITCHBURG, MASSACHUSETTS





EQUIPMENT AT FIR-TEX:

Top: Fir-Tex staff's own design of a splitter. Partially split log on right will be, by reverse chain motion, returned and further split.

Middle view: Type of engineering necessary for placement of U-bar barker is here shown. This is concrete base pier at intake end of double drum, with its concrete collar, steel frame, and support chain.

Lower view: Wood in motion in big U-bar drum barker supplied by Fibre Making Processes, Inc. It drops from conveyor into far end, and is ultimately discharged automatically over low wall into conveyor immediately below camera setting.



removal surely. This barker is an especially heavy piece of equipment necessitating the setting of heavy type concrete foundations from which a steel superstructure carries the two heavy drums, entirely supported by chains. Power taken off from a 125-h.p. electric motor mounted above the drums, transmits movement to them through eight supporting chains and two driving chains. Rollers mounted on the foundation serve only as lateral guides.

The unbarked wood, dropping at one end of the drum, travels the length of the barker and is automatically thrown out as cleanly barked wood over a wall into another elevating conveyor which carries it up and drops it into a Hesse-Ersted (now Western Machinery

Corp.) chipper from which it emerges in chip form onto segregating screens where the long chips pass over the top and go through a Nekoosa chip breaker for final reduction.

The collected chips from the screen and from the chip breaker then drop to two continuous rubber belt conveyors, of 24-inch width, running parallel, to be carried 750 feet to a bucket elevator which raises them to the top level of the mill and stores them for pulping processes prior to emergence of the Fir-Tex insulating board in final form.

W. L. Failing is acting manager of the plant, carried the responsibility of altering the old wood handling set-up to its present form, as constructed by The Buckler Co.

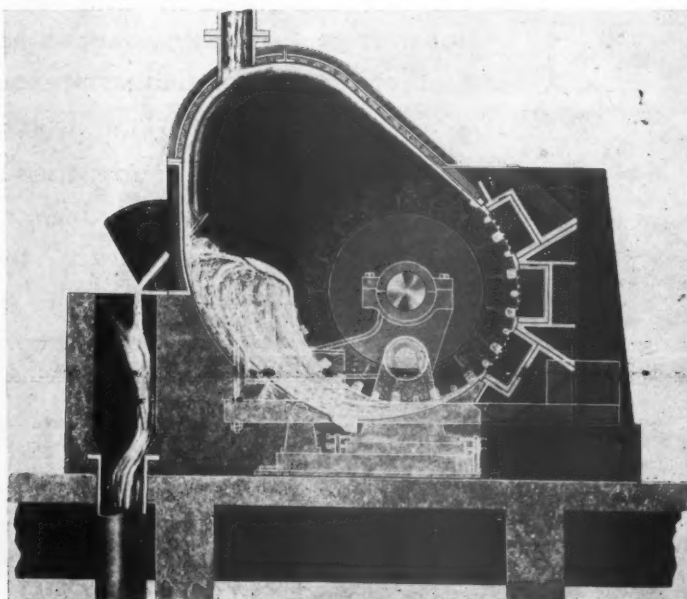
Roll-O-Finer Improves Pulp For Fir-Tex

To increase fiber strength and to better felting qualities, Fir-Tex Insulating Board Co., St. Helens, Ore., has for some time now been using Roll-O-Finer made by Paper & Industrial Appliances, Inc.

This installation constitutes part of the pulp handling line, and feed is so arranged that about 15% of total stock passes through this type of beater. Certainly, percentages vary with the grade of board being run.

Species of wood utilized by Fir-Tex in its several grades and types of insulating board generally amount to 75% sec-

LOOKING "INSIDE" the Roll-O-Finer which is serving Fir-Tex Insulating Board Co. and was supplied by Paper & Industrial Appliances, 122 E. 42nd, New York.



and growth Douglas fir, equal proportions of old growth Douglas fir and western hemlock, and lesser quantities of white fir, and some Ponderosa pine. Any or all of these woods may contribute the fibers which are prepared in the Roll-O-Finer.

This installation is a form of beater for semi-chemical pulp such as Fir-Tex prepares which uses a basalt lava roll and three bedplate bars of the same material against which the roll beats the fibers, in densities as high as 8%.

The stock enters one end of the machine, passes a number of times between the roll and bedplates by recycling action, and ultimately discharges from the opposite end for proper distribution to lower grade pulp to give the peculiar quality desired. Despite imparting strength and felting characteristics, neither appreciable shortening nor appreciable cutting of the fibers results.

Power input per ton, accomplished through a 250-h. p. electric motor and 17 1/2-inch belts on the drive, is said by W. L. Failing, acting manager of Fir-Tex, to be low for the maximum results secured.

Of this installation, Mr. Failing also says: "The results obtained with this unit are very favorable."

Fraser Expansion Program

A brief outline of the expansion program to be carried out by Fraser Companies was given by President Aubrey Crabtree when he presented the directors' report recently.

The new mill to be built at New-castle, New Brunswick, will have an initial capacity of 120 tons daily and the product will be unbleached sulfate pulp. The site has been cleared and construction will be started in May.

The pulp is to be shipped from New-castle to the company's main mills at Edmundston, N. B., where a new mill is to be built to handle and bleach this output. This will supplement the company's sulfite and groundwood facilities. Thus greater diversification as well as increased production will be the objective of the program.

The company expects to spend about \$6,000,000 on the two projects.

Fraser Companies Earnings

A healthy gain in earnings is reported by Fraser Companies for the year ended December 31, 1946. Net after all charges for the year was \$5.29 a share on the outstanding capital stock, as compared with \$4.75 for 1945.

Operating profits for 1946 were \$5,735,532, including about \$1,000,000 for U.S. premium on exchange, compared with a corresponding figure for 1945 of \$5,542,523.

Canada's New Timber Controller

Wilbur Uren, formerly director-general of the priorities branch of the Canadian department of reconstruction, Ottawa, has been appointed timber controller for Canada, succeeding Terence Flahiff.

Flahiff has been appointed assistant to the president of Ontario Paper Co. and the Quebec North Shore Paper Co., Montreal.



Rough Map Showing Location of Pacific Mills Operations on Moresby Island, Queen Charlottes.

THIS MAP SHOWS PRINCIPAL TIMBER OPERATIONS OF Pacific Mills, Ltd., big sulfite-kraft-groundwood pulp and paper operation at Ocean Falls, B. C., which is across wide Hecate Strait from this eastern shore of Queen Charlotte Islands. Largest and best pulpwoods in Western Canada or Alaska are found on these islands.

Pacific Mills has just recently purchased J. R. Morgan, Ltd., another Queen Charlotte logging operation, and Badwater Towing Co., Ltd., for about \$1,000,000. Morgan camps are along Cumshewa Inlet, shown in lower right of this picture, and at tiny Huxley Island, just south of there. They produced 30,000,000 ft. of logs (equivalent to 60,000 cords) last year.

Pacific Mills has set up a new subsidiary, Northern Pulpwood, Ltd., to operate all camps and facilities for parent company, with Paul E. Cooper, president of Pacific Mills, as president of new company; T. B. Jackson as Vice President and Manager; J. A. Young as Vice President and Treasurer, and Neel Banford as Logging Superintendent.

Paper Makers Ad Assn.

Advertising is being called upon more and more to do many jobs never considered in its traditional role. Cy Norton, of the Association of National Advertisers, said before the annual luncheon of the Paper Makers' Advertising Association, at the Lexington Hotel, New York. The outlook for advertising is bright, he said, but it is faced with a selling job. The following association officers were elected: Richard A. Faulkner, International Paper Co., president; Bradley E. Stafford, Strathmore Paper Co., vice president; Frank Gerhart, Hamilton Paper Co., western vice president; R. F. Walter, Chemical Paper Manufacturing Co., treasurer; and Richard Fay, Marvellum Co., secretary.

New House Organ

Newest house organ in the pulp and paper industry on the west coast is "Paper People," published for the employees of Pacific Mills, Ltd., and other friends of the company.

Edited by George Cameron Stockand, "Paper People" will be published quarterly at Vancouver, B. C. The 18-page publication, attractively illustrated, rounds up the outstanding news of the company's activities in recent weeks and contains a foreword by President Paul E. Cooper.



EDWARD T. STREET, who is new President of Downingtown Mfg. Co., following resignation of ELLIS Y. BROWN, Jr., as President and Treasurer. Mr. Street was Vice Pres. in charge of Sales.

Mr. Brown will continue as Director and Chairman of Executive Committee. He is succeeded as Treasurer by ENRIGHT A. ELLIS, who is also Vice President in Charge of Manufacturing, ELLIS Y. BROWN, 3rd, is Secretary.

Pulp and Paper



**LYDDON
& COMPANY
(AMERICA) INC.**

EXPORTERS OF WOOD PULP
TO BRITAIN, SOUTH AMERICA
AND ALL OTHER WORLD MARKETS

**PARSONS &
WHITTEMORE**

INCORPORATED
WOOD PULP
WORLD-WIDE
PAPER EXPORTERS

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LONDON · PARIS · OSLO · STOCKHOLM · SAO PAULO · MONTREAL

Bixby, Foxgrover Tour U. S. Paper Industry

Milton M. Bixby, director of sales for Paper Makers Chemical Department, Wilmington, Del., and James A. Foxgrover, general sales manager, Kalama-zoo, both of Hercules Powder Co., made a major trip the first of the year calling on mills. While on the Pacific Coast they were accompanied by PMC resident manager of San Francisco, H. F. Kolb, and Milton J. Maguire, resident manager of the Portland branch. Mr. Maguire accompanied the group to the East to attend Paper Week sessions in New York.

United Paperboard Shows Improved Earnings

United Paperboard Co.'s net profit for the fiscal year ending May 31, should be near \$1.2 million, equal to about \$5 a share on the company's outstanding common stock, according to an estimate based on results to date and on current operating conditions. For 36 weeks to Feb. 8, net was \$813,958 or \$3.28 a share.

The company's output of boxes in 1947 probably will double that of 1946.

Improved earnings largely reflect a change in operating policies which the present management adopted on taking over in June, 1945. This meant a shift to higher grades of paperboard and an increasing output of folding boxes.

Hercules Supt.

Frederick J. Bouchard has been appointed production superintendent at the cellulose products plant of Hercules Powder Co., Hopewell, Va.

He was supervisor of cellulose acetate operations at the company's Parlin, N. J., plant.



W. D. McLAREN, Managing Director of West Coast Shipbuilders, Ltd., Vancouver, B. C., who has been elected a Director of Pacific Mills, Ltd. He succeeds the late C. A. Cotterell, former Assistant General Manager of the Canadian Pacific.

Mr. McLaren formerly headed the engine designing office at Glasgow where several Canadian Pacific liners were built. During World War I he headed the engineering department of the ministry of shipbuilding in Scotland.

Berger, Sulfite Industry Pioneer, Is Dead

O. L. "Ole" Berger, native of Norway who came to the United States as a young man and is generally credited with "educating" more sulfite superintendents in North America than any other man, died in his sleep March 13 at his Nashua, N. H., home. He was 69 years old.

Mr. Berger was sulfite superintendent at Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Co., Port Edwards, Wis., before becoming a partner in the G. D. Jenssen Co., with J. D. Jenssen. The partnership was dissolved in 1933 and since then Mr. Berger had lived in virtual retirement.

His son, Haakon Berger, was recently promoted to assistant pulp superintendent at the Everett Pulp & Paper Co., Everett, Wash.

Cavin Is President Of Ski Club's Group

Harold Cavin, resident engineer for the Puget Sound Pulp and Timber Co., Bellingham, Wash., was elected president on Mar. 1 of the Mount Baker Recreational Council. The council is a group of several ski clubs in Northern Washington and British Columbia.

Australians Visit Pacific Coast Mills

F. M. Hunter, mill manager of Fairfield Mill of Australian Paper Manufacturers, and J. Temperly, director of Walmsleys, Ltd., England, visited several of the Pacific Northwest pulp and paper mills in February.

Niles Anderson Back After Vacation in South

Niles Anderson, vice president and gen. mgr. of Marathon Paper Mills of Canada, new bleached pulp mill operation at Marathon, Ont., is back in Toronto, Canada, rested up after a long-delayed vacation which he took in Texas and Florida.



GRANT D. ROSS named new Mill Mgr. of Marathon Paper Mills of Canada, according to Vice. Pres. N. M. Anderson. Since May 1943, Mr. Ross had been Chief Engineer. Ken Anderson is promoted to Resident Engineer.

Facts About New Marathon Mill

Some of the material factors required in the building of a modern pulp mill are detailed by Vice President Niles M. Anderson of Marathon Paper Mills of Canada in an article in "Marathon Courier", published for the company's employees.

Mr. Anderson recalls that directors of the company began planning the Marathon, Ont., mill more than ten years ago and that the first design was started in two small rooms over the Citizens' State Bank in Ontonagon, Mich.

Ground was first broken on Lake Superior in April, 1944, and the place soon swarmed with activity. There were over 150 engineers and draftsmen in the development at one time; more than 10,000,000 feet of lumber were used, more than 4000 carloads of freight, more than 25 miles of pipe were installed in the mill and town. There are more than 589 motors in the mill and more than 20,000,000 gallons of water will be used every day. The mill and town will consume more than 12,000 horsepower, and about 200,000 cords of wood will be converted into pulp annually.

Half of the wood used, incidentally, makes pulp; the other half produced 50% of the total steam required for the mill and town.

Peak employment during the construction phase was 2500 men. This year there are more than 245 families living at Marathon. In 1943 there were only 18 residents.

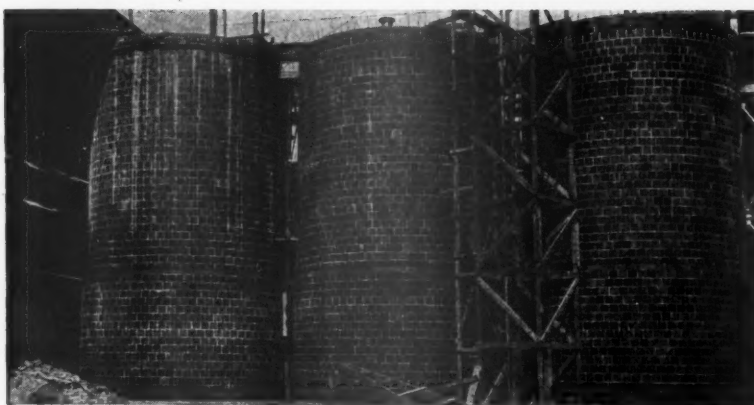
Ed Den Dooven Hurt In Fall at Mill

Ed Den Dooven, general superintendent at Northern Paper Mills, Green Bay, Wis., suffered a slight injury to his back in a fall at the mill recently but made a fine recovery.

Val Friedrich, Jr. Named Vice President

Val Friedrich, Jr., production manager of Beckett Paper Co., of Hamilton, O., oldest mill in that region, has been appointed a vice president of that company.

April 1947



SEMTILE TANKS

The tanks shown above were designed and constructed by Stebbins of Semtile blocks which are hollow salt-glazed tile, cored in two directions to permit horizontal and vertical reinforcing. The tanks are easy to clean, prevent product contamination, and their durable construction insures long life.

Consult Stebbins and get the benefit of 62 years experience of engineering and installing tanks and linings.



Stebbins Engineering Corporation
TEXTILE TOWER SEATTLE 1, WASHINGTON

Canadian Industry Leaders Visit Far West

Several prominent figures of the eastern Canadian pulp and paper industry who recently visited the Pacific coast independently happened to be in Vancouver, B. C., simultaneously.

Among those in the group were W. S. Kidd, vice president and general manager, the E. B. Eddy Co., Hull, Que.; Philip Scowen, until recently general manager of Brompton Pulp & Paper Co., East Angus and Montreal; Dr. John S. Bates, of Price & Pierce, Montreal, and Paul Kellogg, of Stevenson & Kellogg, Montreal, formerly general manager of the Newsprint Association of Canada.

Mr. Scowen, accompanied by his wife, spent a brief vacation in California before returning east.

Abitibi Offers Bonds

A new issue of Abitibi Power & Paper Co. 3½% first mortgage bonds has been offered in eastern Canada by a syndicate of investment dealers headed by Wood, Gundy & Co. The issue consists of \$45,000,000 principal amount of bonds including \$10,000,000 serial bonds maturing at the rate of \$1,000,000 a year from April 1, 1948 to 1957, and \$35,000,000 20 year bonds due April 1, 1967.

Proceeds of the issue will be applied towards redemption on April 1, 1948, of the \$53,093,700 principal amount of presently outstanding 5 per cent bonds of the company.

Net earnings of \$5,600,205 are indicated for the year 1946 for Abitibi.

Swedish Cost Accountant Tours U. S. Industry

Even from cost accounting point of view, the far-traveling Swedes are showing great interest in methods of the U. S. pulp and paper industry.

Tage Boman, young Swedish controller of the Korsnas Sagverks mill of Gavle, Sweden, has made a "grand tour" of the pulp and paper industry of the United States—East, Midwest, the Great South and Pacific Coast mills—gathering information about cost accounting systems and business methods of the American industry.

Paterson Parchment Men Make Eastern Trip

W. J. Gray, general manager, and E. B. Ainsworth, plant manager, Paterson Pacific Parchment Co., San Francisco, recently made an extended Eastern trip. They planned to visit Canada; Bristol, Pa., home of Paterson Parchment; New York; New England and Chicago.

Du Pont Report Is Optimistic in Tone

In an annual report generally optimistic in tone, E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Co. disclosed that its 1946 operations had set a new production record, in line with the "high degree of industrial activity" enjoyed by the chemical industry throughout the country. The report said Du Pont production in 1946 was "substantially larger" than that of any previous peace-time year and more than double 1939 totals, despite material shortages. Sales for 1946 totaled \$648,700,000.

Charles Ludwig Still Likes His Golf

Charles Ludwig is now in his 42nd year with the Mead Corp. and predecessor companies in Chillicothe, O., and with good weather approaching he intends to keep up his virtually daily game of golf. Mr. Ludwig, who is general superintendent of papermaking and right hand man to Mill Manager H. E. Teter, won the National Superintendents' Association golf tournament three years in a row before the war, shooting in the 70s.

The only other superintendent who has ever been a three-time winner is Bunn Beasley, of Brown Paper Mills Co., of West Monroe, La., a native Southerner mill executive.

French Party to Tour U. S. Paper-Pulp Mills

A group of French industrialists known as "Centre Des Jeunes Patrons" will arrive in the U. S. the latter part of April and under the auspices of the American Express Company make a tour of paper and pulp mills as far west as Wisconsin.

Further information about this party may be had through the New York office of PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY.

American Cyanamid Reps. Hold Convention

Twenty technical officials and representatives of the Industrial Chemical Division of American Cyanamid Co. held a three-day convention in Stamford, Conn., just before Paper Week in New York. Ralph Kumlir, director of the division and head of the American Paper Mill Superintendents affiliates, presided.

Lessard Appointed B-F-D Chief Engineer

Will J. Lessard has been appointed Chief Engineer of the pulp and paper division of the B-F-D Company, Plattsburg, New York, according to an announcement by J. O. Julson, general manager of that division. Mr. Lessard was formerly with Chas. T. Main, Inc., of Boston. At Plattsburg the B-F-D Company operates a tissue mill, and a sulfite and groundwood mill at Ogdensburg, New York.

Pacific Northwest Visitor

Early this year Mr. M. Jacobs was made a member of the firm of Chas. T. Main, Inc., consulting engineers of 201 Devonshire St., Boston 10, Mass. Mr. Jacobs is very well known in the industry and has been with the Main organization for many years. He is active in TAPPI work, particularly in the engineering branch. Late in February he made a trip to the Pacific Northwest.

Tom Karnoski Dies

Tom Karnoski, machine tender at Longview Fibre Co., Longview, Wash., died late in January. He was the oldest, in service, of all machine tenders with the firm, having worked here since No. 2 machine was first put in operation some 19 years ago. At the time of his death he was machine tender for No. 5 machine.

Roy Kann, who has been working on special assignment, has gone back tending machine since Karnoski's death.

Brown Company Reports Net of \$1,593,982

Brown Company, of Berlin, N. H., shows consolidated profit, after taxes, of \$1,593,982 for the year ended November 30, 1946, comparable with \$1,219,808 for 1945 and \$1,298,244 for 1944, in its annual report released by Frederic G. Coburn, president.

Consolidated working capital of the parent Brown Company and its Canadian subsidiary, Brown Corp., increased \$1,481,887 from the year's operations after applying \$686,103 to payments under loan indentures, \$1,394,718 to capitalized replacements and essential improvements to plant and timberlands, and \$93,266 to settlement of prior years' obligations under a power contract. Increase in working capital was wholly absorbed by increase in inventory items and increased costs of pulpwood.

Earnings in 1946 computed according to indenture securing general mortgage 5% bonds were adequate to insure payment of interest June 1 and Dec. 1, 1947.

During 1946, substantial progress was made on construction of a new sulphate pulp mill at Berlin, to be integrated by stock line with a new 196-inch Rice, Barton towel paper machine to be installed at the Cascade mill. No benefits will be realized from these projects until 1948.

Ahlen in Far West For Flakt Firm

Torre Ahlen, sales engineer for A. B. Svenska Flaktfabriken of Stockholm, was a recent visitor at Pacific Northwest mills. Mr. Ahlen took time out to enjoy the skiing offered at Mount Baker, Wash.

Time, Inc., Officials Inspect New C-Z Machinery

Officials of Time, Inc., flew to the Pacific Coast January 30 to inspect the new machinery being installed at the Crown Zellerbach Corporation plant at West Linn, Ore. This new installation is for the production of paper for use in Time and Life magazines' West Coast editions. Charles L. Stillman, vice president and treasurer of Time, Inc., said the West Linn mill's first production of the new machine-coated paper was expected early in July, and that this paper would first be used in Time and Life West Coast editions about a month later.

The magazines have been obtaining paper from Texas for publication of editions for western circulation at Los Angeles, but the switch was made when "we could get paper at east coast prices rather than east coast prices plus freight."

Stillman, affiliated with Time, Inc., since 1928 said, "It will mean a substantial saving to us and will mean our West Coast project can go forward. We would not have been able to start our west coast editions otherwise."

The paper is to be produced at the rate of 30,000 tons per year, and "will improve the appearance of the magazines," Mr. Stillman added. Similar arrangements have been made for Times' Philadelphia and Chicago editions.

Artmus L. Gates, who was wartime Under Secretary of the Navy for air and is now a director of Time, Inc., was a member of the group. He said his principal object in coming west was to accompany Mr. Stillman on his inspection at the Crown mill.

Accompanying Gates and Stillman were James Parton, of Los Angeles; who is the new head of West Coast news bureau for Time, Life and Fortune; Robert L. Chastaney, assistant to Stillman, and Georgie Diehl, executive in Time, Inc., production department.

Dauterman Promoted

H. W. Dauterman of Longview Fibre Co., Longview, Wash., has been promoted to become assistant paper mill superintendent. This change makes a total of two assistant paper mill superintendents, W. W. Clarke, being the other assistant to A. P. Siebers, paper mill superintendent. The position of assistant to the paper mill superintendent, Dauterman's former office, has been discontinued.

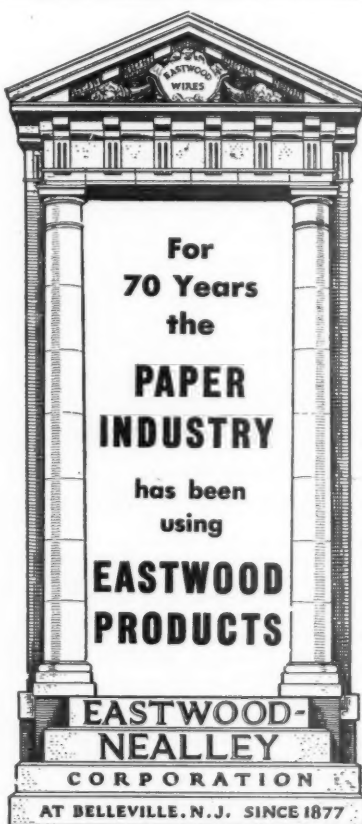
New Wood Foreman

At Longview Fibre Co. operations, Longview, Wash., V. J. Jansen has been transferred from the position of groundwood foreman to become wood foreman at Longfibre's Long-Bell operations. M. B. Greenamyre is the new groundwood foreman.

Bob Campbell, the former Long-Bell foreman, retired in December thus opening up opportunities for these promotions.

Bill Marteny Moves To Oconto Falls, Wis.

New technical director at the Falls Paper Co., Oconto Falls, Wis., is William Marteny, who formerly was with Crown Zellerbach at Camas, Wash. The Oconto Falls mill makes groundwood and sulfite and tissue and specialty papers.



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wants line of machinery or supplies for the pulp and paper industry on the Pacific Coast. Has twenty years selling experience in this field and well acquainted. Reply Box 40, Pulp & Paper Industry, 71 Columbia St., Seattle 4, Wash.

Pacific Paperboard Elects Officers

At the annual meeting of stockholders of Pacific Paperboard Co., Longview, Wash., held Jan. 13, the board of directors was enlarged from three to seven members, namely: E. E. Flood, T. J. Kennedy, J. M. McClelland, Jr.; Florence Lynch, of LeMars, Iowa; Everett E. Flood; Kramer Barnes, Oakland, Cal.; and Olaf L. Olsen, Vancouver, Wash.

Officers elected are: E. E. Flood, president; Everett E. Flood, vice president; Olaf L. Olsen 2nd vice president; Lloyd E. Utter, vice president in charge of sales; J. G. Long, vice president and technical director; T. J. Kennedy, secretary-treasurer and general manager; Fern D. Geiger, assistant secretary-treasurer; E. W. Trueman, assistant secretary-treasurer; and Florence Lynch, assistant secretary-treasurer.

Quebec Forest Industries Annual Meeting

Several prominent pulp and paper men of eastern Canada stepped into top positions at the annual meeting of the Quebec Forest Industries Association recently in Montreal.

Newly elected board of directors are: H. D. Ruthman, Anglo-Canadian Pulp & Paper Mills, Ltd.; T. A. Earley, Brompton Pulp & Paper Co., and H. V. Hart, St. Regis Timber Co.

M. R. Kane, vice-president, Price Bros., was re-elected president of the association, and Yerne E. Johnson, vice-president, Canadian International Paper Co. and K. O. Roos were re-elected vice-presidents. The council is composed of F. Faure, D. A. Gillies, V. E. Johnson, W. S. Kidd, R. H. MacFarlane, J. V. Perrin, R. O. Roos, H. D. Ruthman, A. A. Schmon and R. L. Weldon, all active figures in the pulp and paper industry.

Canadian Newsprint Industry Hits New High

From the standpoint of production and finance, Canada's newsprint industry established new highs in 1946.

Production totalled 4,143,392 tons, compared with 3,647,800 tons in 1937. The industry operated on an average at 96.8% of rated capacity.

Overall earning power was the best in the industry's history. Gross revenues were \$300,000,000, or \$270,000,000 on a net mill basis, after allowing for freight charges—an improvement of at least 100% from 1937, when the average price of newsprint in New York was only \$42.50 a ton, compared with 1946's \$72.25.

From these figures \$7.25 a ton was deducted for freight charges on U. S. sales, on a net mill basis.

Freight Car Shortage Curtails Production

Shortage of freight cars has been seriously interfering with shipments of pulp and paper from some eastern Canadian mills during the past few weeks and may result in curtailment of production. One mill, Lake St. John Power & Paper Co. at Dolbeau, a newsprint producer, was closed briefly during January and other mills have been straining their storage space to the limit, including the Kenogami mill of Price Bros., Port Alfred mill of Consolidated Paper Corp., and the Clermont mill of Donohue Bros.

Crawford Acts As B. C. Expert

Oswald Crawford, traffic manager for Powell River Co., Vancouver, B. C., has been acting as one of the British Columbia experts in preparation of the province's case opposing proposed 30% freight rate increase on Canadian railroads.



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Two of Champion's Veterans Pass On

Two veterans of the Hamilton, O., mill of Champion Paper & Fibre Co., died within a few days of each other.

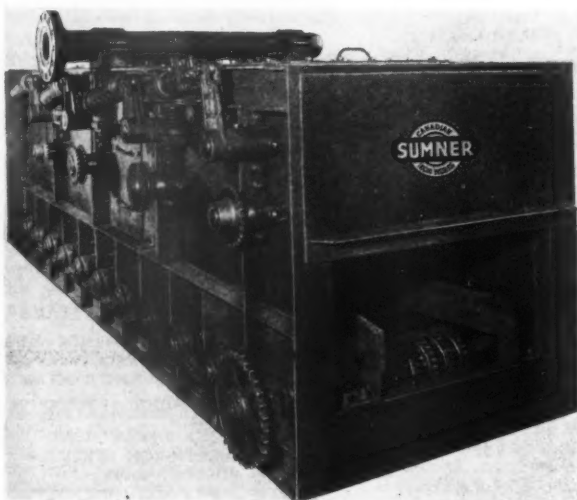
Albert O. Rolfe, retired ex-general superintendent, died on February 9, and Stephen H. "Pop" Jones, who retired a year ago as boss machine tender, died Feb. 14.

The latter's son, Earl, is paper mill superintendent at Hamilton. "Pop" Jones would have been 69 on Mar. 29 and he was born in Rialto, Ohio, where he started at the age of 14 with the Rialto Paper Co.



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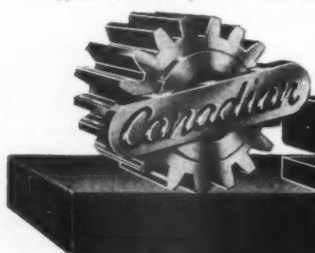
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